

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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VOL. 4. NO. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1879.

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NEW YORK: OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 13 and 15 Park Row.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00—£1.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 CTS.—2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New-York, N. Y., as second-class matter.



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We wish every library, large or small, to avail itself of this offer so that the public may have access to the books at once. The society has never before made so liberal an offer and can continue this only till the copies supplied for this special purpose are called for. All the books on the list are new and fresh. Copies can not be had at trade sales or special bargains, except thru this offer of the society. Send orders, with directions, direct to the Secretary, MELVIL DEWEY,

AMERICAN METRIC BUREAU, 32 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

COLLEGE AND THE OTHER HIGHER LIBRARIES.*

BY JUSTIN WINSOR, LIBRARIAN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

I AM to speak to you as a librarian—possibly as an over-confident one—upon the relations of the College library to the university and of the higher libraries to their constituents. This means the relations which active repositories of books bear to those, who as a rule are the skilled intellectual laborers of our communities, either in their formative or riper conditions. They may be workers in the professions usually so called, or they may be pursuing those callings, where intelligence works under the help of acquirements in a way to place many another vocation upon the same old-time vantage ground. It was long ago apparent that the original professions no longer hold their triple supremacy. As long as the literature of Law, Medicine and Theology were the only literatures appertaining to what men think and do for a living, libraries were necessarily the monopoly, outside of literature itself as a study, of the Lawyer, the Physician and the Theologian.

The vast domain of pure and applied science, covering almost every aspiration and material want of humanity, and the fields of philosophy in all its aspects, never before so connected with daily living, have in these latter days brought into the closest relations with life, a vast number of books essential to the new conditions of human

existence. And they have also brought into prominence a new phase of literature, the professedly evanescent part of the library, necessary to-day, but so far as ministering to the progressive wants of life, forgotten in a decade. As some merchandise is made to sell, so some books are written to be superseded.

When literature, as such, had a habit more marked than to-day of constantly returning upon itself; when the lore of theology buried the Bible in its drifts; when the precepts of medicine filled folio upon folio; when law was pre-eminently the record of precedent,—Libraries were their nurseries, and they were the nurseries of little else. Succeeding generations went to the same store-house. To-day a great library retains its hold upon a community only so far as it keeps abreast of that community's progress. An important American library stopped its purchases for fifteen years and everybody forgot it. What was Science fifteen years old! What was History without Sedan and Gettysburg! What was Literature without the last sensation! So have libraries come to be a part of one's living. And how changed, consequently, the functions of a librarian. Once the warder of a castle, who parleyed distantly with those that knocked; now, the ex-

* A paper read before the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, Sept. 10, 1879.

pounder, the prophet, the missionary—or he should be—whose gates cannot be too widely opened, whose sympathy cannot be too broad. It has changed his life from that of a self-absorbed recluse to one of active exuberance, and if to make himself felt in the organization of life is a triumph, to one of a certain supremacy.

New conditions always bring new dangers, as new transformations bring new pests. These dangers may be the eddies, which, whirling him about, make him unmindful of the sources of the stream that is bearing him on.

I have had a celebrated specialist say to me, "I wish all there is in your library over ten years old was burned up. It is all useless." That was because he holds different theories now from what he did then; because he thinks he has grown, when, perhaps, he has merely warped the other way. He may cry, as Rob Roy did, in the verse of Wordsworth,

"What need of books?
Burn all the statutes and their shelves;
They stir us up against our kind,
And worse against ourselves!"

So sure is it that Science, sooner or later, repeats its old homilies; and the librarian knows what the record of the past is worth. If he has that conserving catholicity of judgment, which teaches him as well to look back as to look forward, his wide experience, conterminous with all learning, ought to preserve him from such error.

Ask, if you will, any keeper of a large collection of books, open to much general use, what experience it strikes him most, and he will tell you it is the immensely wide range of human interests, so far as the reading of books shows it. The bulk of the percentage of use can be, of course, assigned pretty accurately in fixed proportions; but the remaining portion covers assimilations of mind, by no means of

least importance, and which will be a constant revelation to you.

Every experienced librarian has established two canons, both of doctrine and of discipline.

First. Nothing that is printed, no matter how trivial at the time, but may be some day in demand, and, viewed in some relations, helpful to significant results. Therefore, if his store-house and treasury admit of the keeping and caring for, the librarian feels the necessity of preserving all he can.

Second. Let him amass all he will, he knows some investigator will find gaps that he has not filled. There is no library in the world so well able, as a rule, to satisfy all the demands of scholarship and diversity of inquiry as that of the British Museum; and yet the head of that library, my good friend, Mr. Bullen, testified not long since before the Society of Arts that never an inquirer came to that library, determined to exhaust his subject, but he found there were phases of it he could not sketch; there were thoughts he could not illustrate; there were apposite books not yet discovered, and even not yet written.

The present has been aptly described as the conflux of two eternities, and we may say the sparkles of life are the abraded fragments. And so the modern library is the meeting of what has been and is to be—the accomplishment and the potentiality,—and the scintillations scattered over the cope of our intellectual existence, come from the friction of the two.

The librarian lives in an atmosphere of possibilities; but there is also about him an ether, charged with his own electricity, that makes in every alcove, the dead alive! In the wisdom born of his surroundings, he well knows that libraries, while taking on an activity begotten of the closer connection which they are acquiring with experience and daily thought, cannot, if they would, slough off the associations of the

past. It is given to him to defend the one and to deny the other. If science belittles the history of its own beginnings, he knows it to be wrong-headed, and can recall where it has gone back on its own track.

The librarian has from this experience no sympathy with that unbalanced condition, which prompts solely the aspiration that men may

" Rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

While he gives that a due place in his cult, he has the talent of looking back. Therefore it is that while the librarian in his present emergent condition is proclaiming a mission of progress in the world, he has another equally imperative duty in attending to the neglected and in remembering the forgotten!

And as the librarian, so in some sense the library; for as a convocation of books takes on the machinery of administration, the hand that is on the throttle valve directs what its power shall be. And this is the instrumentality that is now beginning to exercise its legitimate functions in our educational systems. Time was when the student in college came up to the library once or twice a week on sufferance, under the impression that it would never do to have too much of a good thing. "Boys!" cried the warder of one of the first of our college libraries, within the memory of the present generation, "Boys! what are you doing here—this is no place for you?" The poor craving creatures slunk away to Euclid and Horace in the seclusion of their bedrooms.

I have no disposition to disparage the results of collegiate education in such days and under such dispensation. It is an old story, as well as true, that innovation is not always improvement; but that does not prevent innovation becoming necessary, because readaptation must follow

upon changed conditions. The same impulse, which is converting the fixed curriculum into the variable system of elective studies, while it tends to banish text books, throws open the alcoves of the library, as never before.

I look upon this new departure as likely to be permanent, or at least not to change but with the ways of our intellectual life. I see it in a habit consonant with our legitimate expectations, because it agrees with the independent spirit of modern thought; and because it gives a glow in the pursuit, flushing the follower in an unwonted way.

It has yet to be more generally recognized that the hunting down of a subject through the resources of a great library, has an exhilaration that spurs on, because of the conditions always attending a combination of skill and chance. This was not possible, or at least for so many persons, when books were less diversified and when libraries had not rendered themselves accessible, not through main avenues only but by a great variety of by-paths—for such is the result of the subject catalogue, an idea in its development almost exclusively American.

Not one of the great European libraries is thus equipped as we judge it to be necessary; but the best of them are looking forward to it. The Bodleian has already begun the work. The British Museum hopes to make available in this way its reserve of manifold-written titles, which now represents its shelf-lists. As my friend, Mr. Garnett, the Superintendent of its great Reading Room, said recently, "An immense lee-way remains to be made up in the great European libraries." This gentleman has well reasoned out the question—so long a vexed one—of the printing of the Museum catalogue. It is really going to be resolved into one of purely mechanical construction. Print is to take the place of manuscript, not because the public demand it, but because

the Museum building will hold the one, and will not expand to the dimensions of the other; and this expansion is to be something appalling if subject-clues are to be added to their present Authors' Catalogue. Even in print the destined size is portentous. As it stands their simple authors-entry catalogue may be simmered down through the process of type from two or three thousand huge folios to an even hundred volumes, still large folios. Considering that anywhere from ten to thirty years may be required for this transformation, the accessions of that interval would add nearly as many more. The undertaking, moreover, would involve the expenditure of about half a million of dollars. It would be very easy to calculate the bulk both of titles and expense, if this authors-entry catalogue should be supplemented by a subject index, which to be thorough should at least equal it. Therefore it will be seen that the equipment of a large library for a thoroughly satisfactory use of it raises at once practical questions of no mean magnitude.

Of late years, literature, science and art have, almost without precedent, been brought into review by synoptical, critical and cyclopedic survey. Every topic has had its bibliographical measure. While Europe has been content with this, America has been showing the way to make direct application of it in its individual libraries. In order to vitalize dormant energies, that need contagion to quicken them; in order to economize labor, and to apply principles of coöperation, American librarians, instead of standing aloof from one another and rounding their little lives to the dimension of but a single experience, have drawn themselves together, to teach and to be taught, by a process of reciprocal imbuing. No librarian grows to the full measure of the spirit that animates him; but the community he serves derives its advantage.

Until subject catalogues became what they are—and they are by no means yet what they should be,—and until librarians became helpers as well as keepers, it was not possible for libraries to be turned into these intellectual hunting-grounds. I often think as I see a young man casting about at the catalogue case for the best way to grapple with his elusive theme; as he comes to me with a question that shows he is off soundings and is guiding himself by applying his wits to the phenomena about him,—that there may be better discipline to teach him intellectual self-reliance, and better experience to sharpen his intuitive powers,—but I hardly know where. You remember that some one advised—Scott, I think—that there was no better mental experience for a young man of a bookish tendency with a purpose in it, than to be turned adrift in a good collection of books, and to be left to find his way with a new sensation at every turn; to pursue, as it were, in Thoreau's phrase, a meandering brook rather than a straight-cut ditch, which is too often what education becomes. I know nothing better, unless it be that the young man has a kindly mentor at hand,—some sympathetic professor, say, who goes beside rather than ahead, sharing the excitement. I have seen such professors and they are the life of any college. There is no task-work in such company.

If this philosophy be true, it needs only to be shown, as I trust time will show, that the results are praiseworthy beyond compare, and the method becomes fixed in our college systems. The library will become the important factor in our higher education that it should be. Laboratory work will not be confined to the natural sciences; workshops will not belong solely to technological schools. The library will become, not only the store-house of the humanities, but the arena of all intellectual exercise.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER, 1879.

Communications for the JOURNAL, exchanges, and editors' copies, should be addressed EDITORS LIBRARY JOURNAL, 13 & 15 Park Row (P. O. Box 4095), New York, except material for special departments, which should be forwarded direct to departmental editors.

Library catalogues, reports, regulations, sample blanks, and other library appliances, should be sent to MELVIL DEWEY, Sec. A. L. A., General Offices American Library Association, 33 Hawley Street (P. O. Box 260), Boston.

European matter may be sent in to the care of H: R. TEDDER, Sec. L. A. U. K., Athenaeum Club, Pall Mall, S. W., London.

Remittances and orders for subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, 13 & 15 Park Row (P. O. Box 4095), New York. Remittances should be made by draft on New York, P. O. order, or registered letter.

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THE Manchester Conference was, like that at Boston, a splendid success, and we are very glad to give up the better part of this number to Mr. Tedder's admirably complete summary of the papers and proceedings. It looks almost as though the child—for the American Library Association is proud of standing *in loco parentis* to that of the United Kingdom—has already very nearly outgrown the parent; certainly one of the best, if not the best thing the original body has done has been to give the word which has produced such results across sea. It is the more the pity that neither country was represented at the conference of the other. The tie between the two Associations should be as strong as frequent personal intercourse can make it.

How closely parallel is the work of each is sufficiently suggested by a comparison of the titles and scope of the papers read at Manchester and at Boston. The fiction question,—always the Banquo's ghost that "will not down" at the feasts of the librarians,—was not only discussed at each, but called forth the same surface diversity of views. That the diversity is not as real as appears we

have before pointed out. In deciding not to make any recommendation on the subject, the U. K. A. wisely left librarians individually to draw their own moral from the discussion. On the Sunday question there was, however, a debate at Manchester which has not come up to any great extent in American meetings—perhaps because there is not so much conservative sentiment in America against such innovations, so that each librarian may more easily introduce them for himself. Possibly, indeed, it is a good question not to take action on, for this, even more than the other, must be decided on in view of the local circumstances. Another peculiar feature of the Manchester Conference, and one worthy of imitation, was the paper on local collections of books: this means of informing scholars of riches otherwise inaccessible is of excellent service.

THE Committee reports are of exceeding interest. The *differentia* between that on title-entries and the American system we leave to Mr. Cutter individually to point out. On size notation, which is not yet definitely settled, there is evidently a decided divergence of opinion between England and America, the more unfortunate because it is here that the greatest confusion exists internationally. The English terms are not in use here at all, though so large a share of our books are imported directly, and the reasons given by Americans are that the English system is so very complicated and vague. Curiously enough, the system here devised, which was supposed to be the perfection of simplicity, receives there the same abuse given here to the English notation. We wish that the two Committees could get together and "talk it over." As to the General Catalogue, the Association is pressing for a joint catalogue, representing the wealth not only of the British museum, but of all the great English libraries. If this can be had, so much the better, of course.

PROF. WINSOR's paper before the Social Science Association will be read with interest, as is everything from his pen,—not least his appeal for the widest use of college libraries. But there is in his own "environment" a cloud as large as a woman's hand which is at this moment preparing to descend upon him. The ladies of the Harvard "Annex" are, it seems, denied the use of the library as students, and they are in revolt. We presume that Mr. Winsor, as well as Pres. Eliot, who is the head and front of the offending, will presently be deposed, and an invitation extended to Mr. Lloyd P. Smith or Mr. Poole, who usually stand up for the ladies at the Conference.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The Board met at the general offices, 32 Hawley street, at 2 P. M. Oct. 15, 1879. It added nine names to its number, and organized for the year as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Justin Winsor, Harvard Univ. Library.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. R. Spofford,	Ln. of Congress.
W. F. Poole,	Ln. Chicago Public.
H. A. Homes,	Ln. New York State.
Lloyd P. Smith,	Ln. Phila. and Loganian.
D. C. Gilman,	Pres. Jno. Hopkins Univ.
J. L. Whitney,	Asst. Ln. Boston Public.

SECRETARY.

Melvil Dewey, Frederick Jackson.
Association offices, 32 Hawley street, Boston.

TREASURER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

S. S. Green,	Ln. Worcester Free.
J. N. Larned,	Supt. Buffalo Y. M. A.
F. M. Crunden,	Ln. St. Louis Pub. Sch.

COÖPERATION COMMITTEE.

C. A. Cutter,	Ln. Boston Athenæum.
Fred. B. Perkins,	Asst. Ln. Boston Public.
Frederick Jackson,	Treasurer A. L. A.

The following were elected as

COUNCILLORS.

J. S. Billings,	Ln. National Medical.
R. R. Bowker,	Lib. Jour. Office, N. Y.
M. Chamberlain,	Ln. Boston Public.
Robert Clarke,	Publisher, Cincinnati.
John N. Dyer,	Ln. St. Louis Mercantile.
John Eaton,	U. S. Com. of Education.
John Edmands,	Ln. Phila. Mercantile.
Weston Flint,	Ln. U. S. Patent Office.
S. F. Haven,	Ln. U. S. Antiquarian, Worcester.
Miss C. M. Hewins,	Ln. Hartford.
S. B. Noyes,	Ln. Brooklyn.
Miss Lucy Stevens,	Ln. Toledo Public.
Addison Van Name,	Ln. Yale Coll., N. Haven.
Thomas Vickers,	Ln. Cincinnati Public.
A. E. Whitaker,	Ln. San Francisco Mer.

After protracted discussion of various matters the A. L. A. catalogue was taken up for final action. The secretary reported 426 subscriptions at \$2.50 each and \$142.00 guaranteed, making a total of \$1,207.00 pledged to the work. After full discussion of all difficulties, it was unanimously decided that the work must at once be pushed through to completion, and maintained as the most important

result of the Association. Mr. Perkins was selected to take the direct editorial charge, with authority to call for any needed assistance in the name of the Association. It was thought that the copy could not be properly finished before April or May, 1880.

The plan of putting the work into the hands of a publisher, as is to be done with the Poole's Index, was discussed at length, but the highest success of the plan seemed to demand that no one should have a pecuniary interest in the work which might modify its character, either now or in the proposed revisions. It was decided that the A. L. A. should retain complete control, and ask its members to do their part in making the publication a complete success. The secretary undertook to attend to the business details of contracts for printing, keeping type, etc., and of getting added subscriptions, and placing editions of the work in libraries instead of a special catalog. It is expected now that this plan is finally decided upon, that every member will feel a personal responsibility in calling the attention of friends to the work, and, if possible, securing their subscription. The books are open for names at the general offices.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following have joined since the full list was printed:

Prof. C. K. Gaines (375), St. Lawrence Univ., Canton, N. Y.

Miss Annie E. Hutchins (376), Asst. Ln. Harvard Coll., Cambridge.

Miss Dorcas Miller (377), Ln. P. L., Easthampton, Mass.

Miss Emma Nichols (378), Asst. Ln. P. L. Easthampton, Mass.

Alexander Tison (382), Ln. College L., Olivet, Mich.

T. Atwater Barnes (383), Director New Haven, Ct., Y. M. Inst.

Stephen Metcalf (384), Anderson, Madison Co., Ind.

Mrs. Minnie B. Sawyer (385), Ln. Lawrence Univ., Appleton, Wis.

PERIODICALS.

Oread (379), Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Christian Mirror (380), 111 Exchange st., Portland, Me.

To make the printed list correct for reference, make the following corrections:

Add B., indicating attendance on Boston Conference, to

Miss A. C. Gale.

S. F. Haven.

A. A. Lovell.

Nath. Paine [*and add*], Treas. Am. Antiq. Soc., Worcester.

Add L., indicating attendance on London Conference, to

W. I. Ropes.

(*Write*)

Daniel Beckwith (139), Ln. Providence Athenæum, instead of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Miss A. C. Gale, instead of A. E. Gale.

A. A. Lovell, Soc. of Antiquity, instead of Antiquarian Soc.

C. H. Thomson, instead of H. H. Thomson.

Mrs. Ada North (131), Ln. State Univ., Iowa City, instead of as printed.

(*Insert*)

Rev. H: F. Jenks (259 B.) 2 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

UNITED KINGDOM ASSOCIATION.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

THE second annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom was held at Manchester, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 23d, 24th, and 25th of September, 1879.

Among those who attended were Alderman T. Baker, V. P. (Chairman of the Free Libraries Committee, Manchester), J. Crossley (President of the Chetham Society), the Baron de Watteville and M. Armand-Dumavesq (Paris), Dr. L. Seligmann (Berlin), Chancellor R: C. Christie (Manchester), J. Heywood (London), Rev. J. G. Greenwood (Principal of the Owens College), S: Timmins and E. Tonks (Birmingham), H: Stevens (Vermont), Alderman Booth (Rochdale), Col. H: Fishwick (Manchester), J. T. Clark, V. P. (Advocate's Lib.), G: Bullen and R: Garnett (British Museum), W: H: Overall (Guildhall Lib.), R. Harrison, Treas. (London Lib.), G: C. Bouse and W. P. Courtney (London), Rev. P. M. Herford (Cheadle), G: W. Napier (Alderley Edge), J. H. Nodal (Heaton Moor), Rev. J. C. Hudson (Horncastle), Rev. J. K. Curling (Amersham), Rev. D. Rowlands (Principal of Normal Coll., Bangor), Rev. Dr. S. K. Steenthall and Rev. Dr. Watts (Manchester), Rev. J. M. Guilding (Reading), J. Milner (President of Manchester Literary Club), E. Worrall (Birmingham), W. H. Strain (Stretford), Councillor W: H: Bailey (Telford), J: Thomas (Manchester), E: B. Nicholson and W. G. Parr (London Institution), F. T. Barrett (Mitchell Lib., Glasgow), P: Cowell (Liverpool

Public Lib.), W: H. K. Wright (Plymouth Lib.), J: B. Bailey (Radcliffe Lib.), B: Lomax (Brighton Free Lib.), T. J. Lean (Swansea Free Lib.), Miss J. Stamp (Free Lib., Notting Hill), J. Small, (Edinburgh Union), J. Taylor Kay (Owens Coll.), W: Archer (Nat. Lib. of Ireland), W: E. A. Axon (Barton on Irwell), C: Madeley (Warrington), F: Boase (Incorp. Law Soc.), T: M. Wilcock (Free Lib., Chester), G. B. Finch (London), R. Platt and W. A. Byrom (Wigan), J. Maclauchlan (Free Lib., Dundee), J. P. Briscoe (Free Libs., Nottingham), J. W. Bone, W. Brace, and J. A. Cross (London), J. H. Johnson (Southport), Rev. Dr. C: Rogers (Royal Hist. Soc.), J. Plant (Royal Museum, Salford), J. W. Knapman (Pharmaceutical Soc.), T. B. M. Dutton (Manchester Athenæum), W. S. Kinch, H: Rawson, C. W. Rowley, Jr., M. Robinson, E. J. Broadfield, C. W. May, A. Ireland, and H. H. Howorth (Manchester), F. M. Jackson (Bowdon), W. A. Abram (Blackburn), W. S. Brough (Mech. Inst., Leek), A. Colgreave (Free Lib., Wednesbury), G: Hanson (Free Lib., Rochdale), L. Inkster (Public Lib., South Shields), A. J. Birch (G. W. R. Mech. Inst., New Swindon), T: W. Shore (Hartley Inst., Southampton), E. W. B. Smith and T. Slater (Coöp. Lib., Bury), E. Barnish (Eq. Pioneers' Soc., Rochdale), T. M. Boss (Free Lib., Banbury), I. Purk (Free Lib., Cambridge), E. Meville (Public Lib., Over-Darwen), J. Ogden (Rochdale), W. T. Warner (Cro-piedy), D: Dickenson (West Bromwich), C. Good-year (Lanc. Indep. Coll.), H: T. Folkard (Free Lib., Wigan), C: E. Scarse (Birmingham Lib.), J. Borer (London Soc. of Compositors), J. Quinton, Jr., (Norf. and Norwich Lit. Inst.), J. K. Waite, (Public Lib., Bolton), A. Wakefield (Liverpool Lyceum), E. Brunt (Potteries Mech. Inst., Hanley), W. H. Greenough (Free Lib., Stockport), C: W. Sutton and G: L. Campbell (Secretaries to Local Committees), and H: R: Tedder and E. C. Thomas (Secretaries of L. A. U. K.).

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23D.

First Sitting.

The chair was taken at 10 o'clock by Mr. Alderman T. Baker. After the formal election of a number of gentlemen who had not been able to comply with the prescribed rule as to one month's previous nomination of non-librarians, the Chairman called upon one of the secretaries to read the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council have the pleasure of presenting to the members of the Library Association their Second Annual Report on the work of the Association during the past year.

The great success of the meeting at Oxford was due no less to the kindness and hospitality shown to the Association by the librarians and the members of the University than to the zeal and energy of those of our members who attended, and especially of those who contributed papers. So great was the success of this meeting, that, although the Council in their report suggested the desirability of meeting biennially, or even triennially, in future, the Association decided unanimously to try the experiment another year in Manchester.

The preparation of the printed report of the "Transactions and Proceedings" of the Oxford meeting has taken up a large share of the Secretaries' time and attention. The Council have the satisfaction of announcing that they were again very liberally dealt with by the Chiswick Press, and they venture to think that the handsome volume which has been distributed amongst our members reflects credit both on the printers and on the Association.

Monthly Meetings.—The Council have again to tender their thanks to the Board of Management of the London Institution, who have most liberally continued to us the use of their board-room for the purposes of our monthly meetings.

During the past year eleven monthly meetings have been held, reports of which have regularly appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Moreover, since March the committees appointed to consider special subjects have met on the third Friday of each month.

[Here follow notices of the monthly meetings already given in the *JOURNAL*.]

Sub-Committees.—During the year special committees have been appointed or reappointed upon the following subjects:—1. General Catalogue of English Literature. 2. Size-Notation. 3. Title-Entries. 4. Proposed Journal. On the 7th of March it was proposed and carried "That all committees appointed by monthly meetings be committees of the entire Association, and that the third Friday in each month be set apart for the work of such committees." The reports upon their several subjects will be laid before the Manchester meeting.

In connection with the work of these committees printed circulars have been issued inviting answers and opinions on the question of Size-Notation.

A specimen of the Journal recommended by the committee on that subject has been printed, and will be distributed at Manchester, with the view of eliciting opinions and suggestions.

Obituary.—During the year we have lost by death one of our Vice-Presidents, Dr. Malet, the

Librarian of Trinity College, Dublin; and the following members:—Mr. David Laing, Librarian of the Signet Library, Edinburgh; Cavaliere Crestadoro, Librarian of the Manchester Public Free Libraries; Mr. W. T. Wonfor, Librarian of the Free Library, Brighton; and Mr. R. B. Spears, Librarian of the University Library, Glasgow. It is hardly necessary for the Council to remind the Association of the death of Sir Antonio Panizzi.

Members.—On the 19th of September the names of 207 members appear upon the roll of the Association, including 28 honorary members. Of these 170 may be called professional members, being actually engaged in library work as librarians or assistant-librarians, or as being members of library committees, and the remaining 37 consist of those "interested in library work" or "bibliographical research." The accession of new members during the year has been 39. The number of libraries now represented by our members is 136. We may expect a considerable addition to our numbers at the Manchester meeting.

Finance.—The Treasurer's balance-sheet shows our gross income for the year, down to September 19th, to be £158 16s. 0d. (including balance from last year), and the expenditure £93 19s. 7d., leaving a balance of £64 16s. 5d. in his hands at that date.

Officers.—The Council regret that during the year it has been necessary to fill up two vacancies—one in the list of Vice-Presidents and the other in the Council. They resolved on June 6th:—"1. That Mr. Alderman Baker be elected Vice-President of the Association in the place of the late Rev. Dr. Malet." "2. That Mr. C. W. Sutton be elected on the Council of the Association to fill the place of the late Cavaliere A. Crestadoro."

Statistics of Libraries.—In their last year's report the Council expressed regret that so small a proportion of replies were received from the libraries to which the circular of inquiries had been addressed. This circumstance makes it still impossible for the Secretaries to lay the results of the inquiry before the Association. A portion, however, of the statistics in our possession has been used for the purpose of preparing a report upon public free libraries, which will be presented to the Manchester meeting by the local committee there.

Museum and Library.—Further additions to our collection have been made during the year, and the Council take the opportunity of inviting additional contributions. A catalogue is in course of preparation.

Metropolitan Free Libraries Committee.—The Council regret that the third attempt made last

year to induce a London parish to adopt the Public Libraries Acts failed. Whitechapel was canvassed from house to house by a band of sixty volunteers, and success was confidently looked for; but unfortunately the vote of the rate-payers was again taken on the old system, and the effect of the public meeting, at which admission was not even restricted to rate-payers, and in which the scenes of Hackney and Kensington were repeated, was to prevent more than a mere fraction of the promised votes being polled, the adoption of the Acts being negatived by 496 to 261. Soon afterward, the Metropolitan Free Libraries Committee resolved that, in order to place their efforts on a broader and firmer basis, and to afford a means of co-operation to all friends of the movement in London, it was desirable to merge themselves in an Association which should embrace all persons willing to pay a minimum yearly subscription of 5s. This resolution was carried into effect at a public meeting, at which the Bishop of London took the chair, and which was addressed also by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M. P., Mr. Henry Richard, M. P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q. C., Sir W. Frederick Pollock, Bart., Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F. R. S., Mr. Frederick Harrison, and others. The new Association, entitled the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, and having the Bishop of London for President, a long list of distinguished men on its Council, and Messrs. Tedder and Nicholson as its Treasurer and Secretary, has begun work by considering the desirability of obtaining the consolidation and amendment of the Public Libraries Acts for England, with some special enactment relating to London; and there are strong hopes that at a favorable opening in Parliamentary affairs a bill with these objects may be brought in. Meanwhile, the rate-payers of Richmond, which lies within the Metropolitan area, have, in spite of an hostile resolution of their Vestry, adopted the Acts by 1,140 votes to 618. The Rev. S. A. Barnett, the vicar of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, purposes the establishment of a fine free library to be handed over to the parish; the formation of such a library for St. Pancras has actually been begun; and from various parts of London comes intelligence that the adoption of the Acts is being discussed. The Council have no doubt that the statistics of public libraries which the Manchester Local Committee have this year collected, and which they themselves hope to be able to collect yearly for the future, will be of the greatest help in spreading a knowledge of the benefits which have resulted from the Acts.

Birmingham Fire.—The destruction of the Birmingham Public Free Library by fire will be

fresh in the recollection of every member of the Association. It was resolved at our meeting on Feb. 7th, "That this meeting of the Library Association expresses its sincere sympathy with the citizens of Birmingham on account of the calamity they have sustained in the destruction by fire of their Free Library;" and this resolution was communicated by the Secretaries to the library authorities of Birmingham.

Boston Conference.—The second annual meeting of the American Library Association was held at Boston on 30th June—3d July, under the presidency of Professor Justin Winsor, and its success is said to have surpassed all expectations. Much regret was expressed that no visitors from England attended, although Mr. Tedder had issued a circular to our members, and made many efforts to secure an English representation. Unfortunately, our Association could only be present in spirit and in sympathy, and resolved at its monthly meeting on June 6th, "That this meeting offers its hearty congratulations to the American Library Association on their approaching Conference at Boston, with sincere wishes for its entire success." This resolution was duly communicated to the President of the American Library Association, and by him read to the Conference.

Manchester Meeting.—The Council cannot conclude this Report without expressing their appreciation of the liberal and active exertions of those gentlemen who have formed a very energetic and influential local committee in Manchester. They have relieved the Council of much of the labor of preparing for our meeting there, and the measure of success which may attend it will be mainly due to their co-operation and liberality.

The Treasurer moved the adoption, and the motion, having been seconded by the Baron de Watteville, was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then delivered his address. He said he had hoped that the President of the Association would have been able to be present to introduce the day's proceedings, but it was known that the state of his health would not permit of his being there. However much he might shrink from presiding over so august and learned a body, he felt that, as a resident and the holder of an important official position, he could offer to the Association a more hearty welcome to Manchester than a stranger could. Neither in London nor at Oxford could the subject of modern public free libraries come so naturally under consideration as at Manchester. In each of the cities to which he had referred there were numerous old and valuable col-

lections of books such as could only be accumulated by many years' labor and great expenditure of money. In this city the library at Chetham College, which the association would have the opportunity of inspecting, and the Free Reference Library and its branches, were the only public free libraries. The establishment of the Chetham Library dated back about 220 years, while the Manchester public free libraries were the first to be established in this country after the passing of the Libraries Act in 1850. The late Sir John Potter promoted a subscription which reached a sum of £12,823, with which books and a building for library purposes were purchased. Both books and building were made over to the Corporation, and a reference and a lending library were opened on Sept. 21, 1852—a little over 27 years ago. At that time there were 15,744 volumes in the reference department, and 7,195 in the lending department. Since then the number of volumes in the reference department had increased to 61,200, and the number of lending out or branch libraries from one to six, each branch containing from 10,000 to 18,000 volumes; in the aggregate 85,306. During the year just closed the number of volumes produced to readers in the Reference Library amounted to 173,137, while the issues during the same period in the branch libraries for reading in the rooms amounted to 217,589, and the number of volumes lent out for reading at home in the several branches to 568,541. Rather more than twelve months ago the City Council passed a resolution that the libraries should be open on Sunday afternoon, and the Free Libraries Committee made arrangements accordingly, and the libraries had since been opened on Sunday from two o'clock to nine. Only one of the assistants had any scruples about attending on the Sunday. The change involved the employment of the librarians and assistants on every other Sunday. For this they had received an adequate increase in remuneration and a corresponding holiday, so that while receiving more pay no greater amount of work had been required of them. The public had very largely availed themselves of the privilege, and some of the libraries had been overflowing full. The number of readers during the twelve months had varied, according to the size and position of the library, from an average per Sunday of 265 in the lowest to 740 in the highest. The total number of readers in all the libraries during the twelve months amounted to 125,626. Some of the reading or news-rooms attached to the branch libraries until within the last few years were in the evening frequented by boys in such numbers as to leave very inadequate accommodation for grown-up people, and in fact

they were so often crowded with boys that the librarians had to exclude them to prevent the exclusion of men. The boys left reluctantly, and considered themselves very hardly treated. It then occurred to a member of the committee who resided near one of the libraries where this happened, that provision could be made for boys in the upper part of the building, and a room was prepared capable of holding about 100 boys. To prevent inconvenience to the ordinary frequenters of the library and news-room a separate entrance was made, and night after night, particularly in the winter time, the room was filled with boys, all of them evidently happy and improving themselves, instead of being in the street, or in dark, unhealthy homes, and exposed perhaps to the influence of a bad example. The success of that room induced the committee to provide a similar one in another branch library, and he hoped that an additional boys' reading room at the Hulme branch would be ready for use before the winter set in. He did not doubt that such a room would become the necessary appendage to every branch library in Manchester. He trusted that the association's visit to this city would be as satisfactory in the present, and leave as many pleasing reminiscences, as their visit last year to the ancient and grand metropolis of learning—Oxford.

STATISTICAL REPORT ON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. C. W. Sutton and Mr. G. L. Campbell (the Secretaries of the local committee) submitted a statistical report on the free public libraries of the United Kingdom. Copies of the report having been distributed among the members, Mr. Campbell said the report was not so complete as it would have been if several towns had not failed to comply with the request for information, and if there had been uniformity in the method of arriving at the particulars sought. In compiling further reports of the same kind it would probably be thought necessary to issue special instructions on some points. The report contained a list of 74 town libraries, and the aggregate population of the places enumerated might be taken at five and a half millions. The earliest date of opening was Warrington, by special act, 1848. In a great majority of cases the Act was adopted at the first attempt, and often unanimously. Two instances were given where the majority against the adoption of the Act consisted of one only. The record of gifts was necessarily incomplete, but it was worthy of note that the money donations recorded exceeded a total of £100,000. Birmingham, Manchester, and Wigan were conspicuous in the column giving the hours open, their institutions being accessible on Sundays.

The remark already made as to special instructions in compiling the statistical information required for such a report as this, applied specially to the figures relating to the number of books possessed and the number of issues. Taking them for what they were worth, however, the returns showed in the reference libraries 415,257 volumes, and in the lending libraries, 838,537; the number of issues in the lending libraries being 5,003,196, and in the reference libraries, 2,753,871. Female assistants were employed in seven towns, six finding occupation for one each, while in the seventh, the city in which the association was now assembled, 31 were employed. The full amount of rate allowed by the statute was obtained in every town, save Chester, Norwich, and Westminster, where a halfpenny rate prevailed. The total amount raised was within a fraction of £70,000. In 21 cases a negative reply was given to the question as to whether it was considered desirable that the rate should be augmented; a direct affirmative was given in 20 cases; but as at Southport a voluntary rate of 1d. in the pound was being imposed to clear off a debt, it must be assumed that if a straight reply had been given from that town it would have made the numbers equal. The answer from Bradford could not be included in either list. The librarian there said that the ratepayers would grumble. That was their prerogative, which they would exercise whether the rate was increased or not, and the voting on this subject remained, therefore, at a dead heat. The general rule appeared to be to restrict the issue of books to residents in the borough owning the library; but there were some notable exceptions, amongst them being Manchester, Liverpool, and Salford. There were cases in which subscriptions were received from non-residents in the borough. The majority of the boroughs availed themselves of the right to appoint as members of their committee persons who were not members of the Corporation or governing body of the town.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACTS.

Mr. E. B. Nicholson (librarian of the London Institution) read a paper on the "Consolidation and Amendment of the Public Libraries Acts." He advocated the consolidation of the present acts, of which there were no fewer than four, for it was of the utmost importance that acts, the adoption of which depended entirely on local initiative and a local vote, should be in a form readily obtainable and understandable by the ordinary local man. His proposed amendments he would divide into two classes—amendments of legal flaws and oversights, and amendments of principles. Having enumerated six amendments of the first description, Mr.

Nicholson proceeded to make the following suggestions as to the amendments of principles: (1) The number of ratepayers' signatures needed for a requisition, as the law at present stood (ten), was far too low. If at least fifty signatures could not be obtained, one of two things was certain—either there was no chance whatever of the acts being adopted on a poll being taken, or the number of ratepayers was so small that a penny rate would not maintain a library in common decency. (2) The ratepayers should be given the power to disestablish their library by a vote of three-fourths, at intervals of five years. Such a provision would greatly assist the adoption of the acts. (3) A clause against corrupt practices should be added. (4) The act of 1877, allowing the votes of the ratepayers to be taken by means of voting papers left at and collected from their houses, should be enforceable at the option of the requisitionists. (5) There should be power to levy an additional voluntary rate. (6) Any new act should extend the power of adopting the acts to town councils, vestries, and boards of guardians. (7.) There should be special legislation for London. (8) At least two inspectors of public libraries should be appointed to report yearly to Parliament.

GROUPING OF PLACES FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES.

Mr. G. L. Campbell read a paper on this subject, and stated that the desirableness of such action had been repeatedly recognized by Parliament, but an alteration of the present law was required to enable small towns and villages to become affiliated with the nearest large library, without it being necessary that their boundary should actually touch that of the town in which the library was situated.

A discussion upon the papers read then ensued.—Mr. T. W. Shore (Southampton) considered that the acts had been eminently successful in large towns. Failure had only occurred in small places, and the remedy was Government aid to the local resources.—Rev. Dr. Rogers (Royal Historical Society) thought that they must have a special act for the metropolis.—Mr. J. Maclauchlan (Dundee) said that in the case of scattered townships and small towns the difficulty could only be solved by State aid.—Mr. J. Plant (Salford) did not think that the Government would very readily consent to carry out the suggestion to grant aid to the poorer and smaller places. The Acts were a little bit confused, because they wanted to be consolidated. So far as this locality was concerned he thought it would be a most beneficial thing, and one generally desired, if the Act enabled them to raise the rate to 1½d. or even 2d. in the pound.—W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth)

was of opinion that there was very little chance of getting State aid for libraries. He was in favor of some plan for the union of small towns.—Mr. J. A. Cross (London) urged that what was required for the satisfactory working of the Acts was public spirit.

The proceedings of the first sitting then came to an end, and the members, after luncheon together, visited, in the course of the afternoon, the Town Hall, the Chetham Library and Hospital, and the Owens College.

Second Sitting.

The members reassembled at 5 o'clock, when Mr. J. T. Clark, V. P. (Advocates' Lib.), took the chair, and called upon Mr. Alderman Baker to read a note on the

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG WOMEN IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. Baker observed that he believed it was at Manchester where the experiment had first been tried in this country. For nineteen years after the formation of the Manchester public free libraries, boys and young men only were engaged as assistants. Good wages were paid them, and their work was of a lighter and pleasanter kind than that of many other employments. No dissatisfaction was ever expressed with the work, but the younger boys considered it a grievance to have to remain after ordinary office hours, and the elder ones learned as they advanced in years that they were becoming qualified for better-paid situations. The consequence was that the older and better class of youths obtained other situations with a greater increase of wages than their years warranted, and the frequent vacancies that occurred caused much trouble and inconvenience. Women assistants were advertised for, a number of applicants came forward, and three young women were engaged. The branch librarians would have preferred the continuance of the old system, but they did not allow that feeling to interfere with the carrying out of the wishes of the committee, and now he believed there was not one of them who was not in favor of the change. The experiment answered in every way, and it had been to the committee a subject of great gratification that they had been the means of introducing young women to a new class of labor, and that they had been enabled to employ so many of them. At the present time they had thirty-one in their service, at wages varying from 10s. to 18s. per week. They were regular in their attendance, attentive to their duties, uniformly courteous to borrowers, and contented with their employment. Changes were few, and

if a vacancy did occur there were many applicants for it. The Rev. J. M. Guilding (Reading) and Dr. Seligman briefly spoke upon the subject.

LECTURES IN CONNECTION WITH FREE LIBRARIES.

Mr. W. H. Bailey (member of the Salford Free Library Committee) read a paper on the subject. He said that a free library in the manufacturing districts was the working-man's university; and, if we chose, we could make our noble free libraries active and breathing factors in our national education. In them we had the requisite tools of great value. How should we make them available and more known to those who were anxious and willing to use them? In a library a good guide became a more important personage as years rolled on. Until we had more reading of useful and refining literature, the full measure of the public utility of the free libraries would not be gained. Among the many ways by which the public value might be increased, there was one which, he ventured to think, would be highly beneficial, and that was the establishment of lectures in connection with them. The full extent of a library's usefulness could not be attained unless readers could be supplied with information as to the courses of reading suited for those who desired to improve themselves in different ways, and as to what was useful and what trashy. This information could not be supplied by means of catalogues, and he believed that the best method of showing to the public what the library's possessions consisted of would be to make every library a basis for a series of lectures on the books which it contained. They would point out those books which related the history of the subject, its origin, growth, and development in modern times; those which would give that general *résumé* of the subject which every fairly educated person would be anxious to possess; those which would carry the reader or the student on to more advanced and exact knowledge; those which would cast collateral light on the question; those which contained the latest conjecture or discovery; and so on, according to the requirements of the subject chosen. We should obtain by degrees courses of reading in every branch of literature, which, if afterwards inserted as an appendix in the catalogues, would be the most valuable and useful commentary on their contents that could be made.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND BOARD SCHOOLS.

Mr. W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth) read a paper on "The Relationship between the Free Public Library and the Board School," setting forth the expediency of bringing into closer relationship the free

library and the board school, as a means whereby the library system might effectually be extended, and at comparatively little cost. The board schools had now become so much a part of our municipal system, they were so spread over every portion of our towns in the very districts in which it would be desirable to establish branch libraries and reading rooms, that it appeared to him as if the means for that work were ready to their hands. He would further propose that some mutual understanding or relationship between librarians and public-school teachers should be brought about, with a view to the exercising of a reasonable amount of supervision over the reading of the children connected with both establishments. In connection with each district library, such as he had proposed, there should be a small collection of books, approved by both library and school authorities, for the use of the children attending that school, the children not being allowed the run of the central or general library except at the special request of parents or teachers.

NOVELS IN FREE LIBRARIES.

Mr. J. Taylor Kay [librarian of the Owens College] next read a paper on "The Provision of Novels in Rate-supported Libraries." He pointed out that in the five lending libraries of the Manchester Free Library system, according to the last report, 672,000 volumes were issued during the year. Of those 329,684 were works of fiction; or out of the six great divisions of literature, about 49 per cent. of the issues were novels, tales, and romances. In the year 1874-75 these issues were 50 per cent; in 1875-76, 60 per cent.; and in 1876-77, 55 per cent. But in various towns the proportion was greater. In Salford, 75 per cent. of the book circulation in the lending departments was novels; Nottingham, 75 per cent.; Leeds, 70 to 75 per cent.; and Liverpool, 75 per cent. of light literature. Sheffield has 59½ per cent., Birmingham 54, and Dundee 53 per cent. of novel circulation. It was not denied that there was some admirable literature contained in a few of the novels of this and other countries, but a better known ephemeral literature—the society and the sensational novel of the day—was now considered much more popular than that, and was very much read. It was devoured, and growing daily, counted its votaries by legions, and was degrading literature and paralyzing thought. School boys or students who took to novel reading to any extent never made much progress in life. In the matter of providing books for the citizens to read the line should have been drawn at novels. The principle of free trade and fair competition in the book market, the facility in

production, and the popularity of the literature would remedy any inconvenience the people might suffer through novels not being lent to them free. Novels had done much to lower the tone of society; had become a disease, a dissipation, and this dissipation most librarians of circulating libraries would allow from their experience, was as enchanting and quite as hard to be rid of as other dissipations, and quite as weakening mentally. Clearly a hard-and-fast line must be drawn. A distinct refusal by the libraries committees to purchase a single novel or tale, or replace a worn-out one, would be appreciated by the ratepayers. The libraries would attain their true position, and the donations would certainly be of a higher class, if the aims of the committees were known to be higher.

After the reading of his paper, Mr. Kay moved, and Mr. J. W. Knapman seconded, the following resolution:

"That this meeting recommends to the consideration of the various free public libraries committees of the kingdom the advisability of curtailing the expenditure of moneys collected under the Public Libraries Acts, as far as regards such books as may come under the head of novels, tales, or romances."

An exciting debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Cowell urged that the higher classes of fiction should be admitted into the libraries, but that they should not descend to the lowest descriptions.—Mr. H. H. Howorth trusted that none of the prospects shadowed forth in the paper would become realities, at any rate during his existence.—Mr. Bullen remarked that novels had been his most delightful reading, and that he read all the novels that came out. The English people had always been novel readers, and why were we in this age to give up that delightful branch of literature?—Prof. Seligman recorded his protest against the paper of Mr. Kay.—Chancellor Christie thought such a discussion quite out of place at a meeting of librarians. They were not there as a set of moralists, to decide what books should go into the libraries.—Mr. Ald. Baker agreed with Mr. Christie, and pointed out that it rested entirely with the committee of management as to what books should be admitted into a library.—Amendments to the motion were proposed successively by Mr. E. B. Nicholson and Mr. W. H. Bailey, but both of the amendments, as well as the original motion, were negatived.

The sitting then terminated; at 8 o'clock the members attended a *soirée* at the Free Reference Library, King St., to which invitations had been issued by Mr. Ald. Baker on behalf of the local committee.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH.

Third Sitting.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Baker, who called upon Mr. W. E. A. Axon to read his paper on

THE LIBRARIES OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Mr. Axon said that in this district were represented the cathedral, church, and parochial libraries, the associated effort of the subscription library, the scholastic collections of grammar schools and colleges, and finally the free town libraries. The development had been chiefly in the present century. Manchester became a cathedral town at so recent a period that we need not be surprised to find that there were no collections of books of any moment in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. There was now the nucleus of a library presented by the canons for the private use of the establishment. The Old Church of Manchester was the scene of an early attempt at a free town library. In 1636 the Stanley Chapel was set aside, and in 1653 the Jesus chantry was given as a receptacle of a collection of books bequeathed by John Prestwich (Fellow of All Souls, Oxford). The maintenance and repair of the building was charged upon the local rates. There were church libraries at Burnley, Nantwich, and other places. The Bible Christian Church, Salford, possessed about 2,000 volumes, including Walton's Polyglot, and a number of works representing the mystical element in theology and philosophy. The Friends' Meeting-House in Manchester had a library containing many of the rarest tracts relating to the early history of the denomination. There were several Bray libraries in the two counties. Sunday-schools had been an important educational agency in Lancashire and Cheshire, and no school was complete without its library; books of great value being occasionally found in these collections, which were generally very small. The Cross street Unitarian School possessed a copy of Walton's Polyglot, and the library attached to Peter street Schools (Manchester) was remarkable for its collections illustrative of the rise of Swedenborgianism in England. The Sunday-school libraries of Manchester and Salford would contain about 90,000 volumes. The Burnley Grammar-school had about 1,000 volumes, and Hawkshead Grammar-school contained a library, founded in the 17th century, containing about 1,080 volumes. The most extensive of the Lancashire grammar-schools' libraries was that of Leigh, founded in 1719, and containing about 2,000 volumes. Chetham Library had some 40,000 volumes,

and there was, probably, scarcely a man connected with the county who was, in the founder's words, "well affected to literature," who was not under a debt of gratitude to the munificent spirit of Humphrey Chetham. The century between 1750 and 1850 might be broadly characterized as the period of associated effort, subscription libraries arising in Rochdale, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns. The Liverpool library, still in existence, dated from 1756 or 1757, the first subscription library of Manchester arose about the same date, that of Warrington in 1760, and that of Rochdale in 1770. For a century at least various parts of Lancashire and Cheshire had been distinguished by societies of artisan naturalists, in some cases the possessors of small but valuable and useful libraries. A good type of this class was at Mossley (Cheshire), where the artisans had clubbed together for the purchase of the works of Darwin and other modern naturalists. Other developments of the spirit of associated action might be seen in the Mechanics' and similar institutions, the library department of which had always been one of their most important features. A special feature of Lancashire was the libraries owned by the co-operative societies. The Owens College library, the Lancashire Independent College collection, the Medical and Radford libraries (Manchester), were referred to by Mr. Axon, who next turned to free town libraries, which he remarked were more general in Lancashire and Cheshire than in any other counties. The resources of town libraries varied as much as their size. The annual cost at Liverpool was £11,448; Manchester, £10,824; Salford, £3,200; Bolton, £793; Chester, £732; Preston, £960; and Rochdale, £1,040. In the smaller towns the amount of the rate now levied was inadequate to maintain the libraries in an efficient condition. The quality of the collections was necessarily very diverse. Many, but not all, the libraries endeavored to collect the books illustrating the history of their own town or district. Among these were Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, and Rochdale. The Chetham library possessed much precious material in print and ms. of the same kind, and the Owens College had the material relating to the history of the diocese, collected by the first Bishop of Manchester.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Axon for his interesting paper. Mr. J. Heywood remarked that nothing gave him so much pleasure as the use and progress of free libraries in our great towns.

Mr. Pitman took the opportunity of suggesting the subject of spelling reform as an essential element in any plan for making libraries more useful than they are.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS IN LANCASHIRE
AND CHESHIRE.

Mr. J. H. Nodal read a paper with this title, and said that the subject of special collections of books was introduced to the notice of the association at its first meeting in London by Mr. Cornelius Walford, who, in concluding his remarks, suggested that means should be taken to obtain a list of the special collections in the three kingdoms. It was thought that an attempt might be made to see what could be done in this direction in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the work was entrusted to him. He sent out 100 circulars to librarians and gentlemen known to be collectors throughout the two counties, and he received 25 replies, so that it would be seen that what he had to present to them must be an imperfect and inadequate representation of the treasures which there were in the two counties. In the first place, he would call attention to the collections of local books in the free libraries of Bolton, Manchester, Rochdale, and Wigan, which were all very good. There was an interesting class of collections which he was glad to see was being made, and that was collections referring to the industry of a special district. For example, Manchester had a very fine collection of books on cotton and cotton manufacture, Rochdale had the beginnings of a very good collection of works on wool and the woolen trade; and Wigan had the nucleus of a collection on mining and engineering. In the Manchester library there were some five or six collections which might be called special. The English Dialect Society had placed in its collection of books, to which the librarian had added such books on the same subject as were to be found on the shelves of the library, and there was now in that collection the beginnings of perhaps the finest assemblage of books on the subject in the country. There were also collections of Chinese books and books on coöperation, and a very remarkable collection of tracts and pamphlets, second, he believed, only to that in the British Museum. In the Chetham Library, also, were several special collections. At the Portico Library, Manchester, was the Adlington pamphlet collection (218 volumes), and another collection of pamphlets (45 volumes). The library of Stonyhurst College had a very interesting collection, very largely in manuscript, relative to the history of Catholicism, particularly the Society of Jesus, in England since the sixteenth century; and also a fine collection of black letter volumes. Turning to private collections, he was conscious that the information which he had been able to glean was but an imperfect and inadequate representation of their extent, fifty or sixty known collectors not

having sent replies to his circulars. Among the private collectors, as well as in the public libraries of Lancashire, collections relating to one or other of the counties, or to particular districts, were made a specialty. Lieut.-Col. Fishwick had directed his attention to books relating to the county of Lancaster, and the Rev. P. M. Herford (Cheadle) and Mr. J. P. Farwaker (Withington) were the owners of considerable collections connected with the county of Chester. Perhaps the most remarkable collection of that kind, however, was that of Mr. E. R. G. Salisbury, of Glan Aber (Chester), who had a special library of about 18,000 vols. of all sorts, referring to Wales and the four border counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, Hereford, and Monmouth. The formation of the collection had been the personal labor of nearly half a century. The historical gatherings, especially of pamphlets and tracts, to be found among the private collections of Lancashire and Cheshire, were of great value and of the highest interest. Mr. James Crossley (the venerable president of the Chetham Society) was the fortunate owner of a remarkable collection of Commonwealth tracts and newspapers. Mr. Alderman Baker had two extremely interesting series of publications and tracts, one illustrating the history of the Old Pretender and the Rebellion of 1715, and the other the history of the Young Pretender and the rising of 1745. Mr. John Finlayson, of the Branch Bank of England, Manchester, had made a specialty of the Tractarian controversy, and had a nearly complete set of all books and pamphlets bearing upon it. Of special collections on natural history, he had only reports of two, one at Knowsley (now comprising over 2,000 vol.), and the other formed by Mr. Francis Nicholson, the Hon. Librarian of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. One of the most fascinating forms of special book collection was that concerned with the writings of a single favorite author, and of everything which threw a light upon his productions. In that department the gatherings of the two counties were rich. Mr. Chancellor Christie had a splendid and probably unsurpassed series of editions and translations of, and commentaries and essays on, Horace, numbering in all about 750 vols. It was generally understood, though no formal announcement had been made, that Mr. Christie contemplated the bequest of this superb Horace library to Owens College or the future University of Manchester. Mr. Crossley, again, was the possessor of the finest known collection of the works of Daniel Defoe. Mr. Alex. Ireland (Bowdon) had every edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, from the earliest quarto in 1621; the whole

of the books, pamphlets, and other writings of Samuel Bailey, of Sheffield; of the works of William Godwin, 35 vols.; of the writings of Mary Wollstonecroft Godwin, 14 vols.; of the writings of William Hazlitt, 83 vols.; and of those of Leigh Hunt, 90 vols. Mr. Ireland's privately printed list of the works of Hazlitt and Hunt was one of the most exhaustive and highly-prized bibliographies in the language. Mr. T. Glazebrook Rylands (Thelwall) had a collection of all the works of Ptolemy, with numerous commentaries, and other illustrative publications. In this connection mention might be made of the Bewick collections of Mr. Ald. Baker and Mr. John Leigh (medical officer of health for Manchester). Of the other private special collections of which he had notes, he could only briefly enumerate Mr. Alderman Baker's series of Fables and Fabulists; Chancellor Christie's Aldines (276 vols.) and books printed by the early Lyonesse printers, a large number of which were not in any public library in Great Britain; Mr. H. T. Crofton's books, pamphlets, essays, and ms. relating to the gypsies; the Rev. P. M. Herford's editions of the Book of Common Prayer and books relating thereto; Mr. G. W. Napier's collection of the Martin Marprelate tracts, his black-letter books illustrating the religious history of England in the 16th century, and his collection of 17th century books; Mr. J. P. Rylands' (Thelwell) collection on heraldry, family history, and genealogy; the Rev. Canon Toole's (Manchester) collection of works on Irish history; Mr. John Towers' 500 German, English, and French works on music, and about 150 volumes of music; and the collection of Mr. Superintendent Gee (Manchester Police Force) of between 400 and 500 volumes of verse by uneducated or self-taught English and Scottish poets. In conclusion, Mr. Nodal remarked that in the work of the creation of libraries no one, in times past or in the future, had held or would hold a higher place than the private collector, who was and would doubtless continue to be one of the chief feeders of our public and national libraries.

Mr. J. Crossley (president of the Chetham Soc.) looked upon private collectors as the feeders of the great public libraries. He supposed that all those collections, by force of gravitation, came to public libraries at last. It had given him great satisfaction to live to a period in which the opportunities afforded of obtaining whatever a collector wanted were so very much greater than they were when he commenced collecting books. He had now seen most of the books which he at an early period of life almost despaired of ever seeing at all. A great number he had obtained himself, a great number

he had seen in other libraries, and he trusted that a great many works and manuscripts which they had given up as lost might ultimately be recovered.

Mr. S. Timmins (Birmingham) trusted that papers on local collections would be submitted whenever the Association met.

COÖPERATIVE SOCIETIES' LIBRARIES.

Mr. E. Barnish (librarian of the Equitable Pioneers' Society, Rochdale) read a paper on Coöperative Society Libraries in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Durham. He observed that these societies were originally established not only for the purpose of supplying pure and unadulterated articles of consumption, but also for the social and intellectual advancement of the members connected with them. With that object many societies devoted a portion of their profits to a fund for supplying members with news-rooms and libraries, and these institutions were greatly extending. There were in the three counties in question 36 societies having libraries, there being 127,616 volumes, 21,483 borrowers, and a total cost of £9,231 per annum. More could and ought to be done in this direction, and he trusted that these libraries and news-rooms would increase abundantly.

FIRES IN LIBRARIES.

A paper on "Fires in Libraries, Considered Practically and Historically, by Mr. C. Walford," was read by one of the Secretaries in the absence of the writer. Mr. Walford traced the subject historically from the burning of the library at Alexandria, B. C. 48, to the fire by which the Birmingham Free Library was almost destroyed last year. The most important part of this paper was that in which he dealt practically with the best means of extinguishing fires in libraries. While individual books were difficult to burn, when taken collectively, they were very inflammable because of their surroundings. They were often placed in buildings which helped to destroy them. He gave many suggestions that ought to be followed in planning a library building, and said an absolutely fire-proof structure only half met the case. He called attention to the fact that the wood-work of the library, and even the books themselves, might be made incombustible by chemical appliances.

Mr. J. A. Cross disapproved of Mr. Walford's recommendations, as no building could be made fire-proof, and advocated the use of an *extincteur* in which he was professionally interested. The chairman said that this *extincteur* had been reported against at Manchester. Mr. Brough (Leek) recommended hand-pumps and periodical training of the attendants. Mr. Lomax (Brighton) said there

were three enemies to be feared more than fire—air, water, and panic. Many libraries were so well ventilated that they were really blast-furnaces. Mr. Garnett called attention to the excellent rules drawn up for use in the British Museum, already published in the *JOURNAL*. Mr. Overall and Mr. Cowell spoke favorably of hand-pumps.

Fourth Sitting.

After an interval for luncheon, the meeting was called to order by the chairman (Mr. Ald. Baker) at 1.30.

INDICATORS.

Mr. Colgreave (Wednesbury Free Lib.), Mr. G. Parr (London Institution), and Mr. W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth Free Lib.), described their inventions and improvements. The use of a small book, instead of a card or slip, renders Mr. Colgreave's system available as a register as well as an indicator. Mr. Parr's very ingenious "card-ledger" is an invention which totally dispenses with bookkeeping in a library where more than one book is lent out at once.

Mr. Briscoe (Nottingham), Mr. Maclauchlan (Dundee), and Mr. Mullins (Birmingham), approved of the Colgreave indicator. Mr. Nicholson spoke very favorably of the "card-ledger" for subscription libraries. After some further discussion it was agreed that the Council should nominate a committee to consider and report on indicators.

CLASSIFICATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

A paper by Mr. H. Wilson (Assistant at the British Museum), "On Classification in Public Libraries," was read by one of the Secretaries in the absence of the writer. Mr. Wilson said that a catalogue was in a sense half a library, for without it books were inaccessible. Nearly all extensive catalogues of books followed the alphabetical arrangement of author's names, and the British Museum code of rules for compilation was undoubtedly a most excellent one for such catalogues, and had been widely adopted. He advocated the use of catalogues which should give a clue to the kind of information contained in works, instead of hiding it under the names of the authors. A coördinate catalogue might be formed for large libraries, reflecting the state of learning at the time of its inception. To model it, however, after a fixed and stereotyped plan was the greatest error possible. The prevailing idea of library classification had been a preconceived scheme devised according to some philosophy with a symmetrical series of "ologies." Such artificial systems followed the order of the intellectual faculties de-

manded by each branch of pure sciences, rather than the objective order of the phenomena which exemplified those sciences. There was another danger ahead: arbitrary or empiric systems of arrangement were as perilous to the librarians as deductive ones, while they had not the redeeming feature of much thought and learning. There were a few excellent examples of modern class catalogues. He mentioned the French historical and medical catalogues and the class catalogues of the ms. in the British Museum. The coördinate subject catalogue was such an important matter that no time should be lost in beginning it, and if it was not early adopted its postponement would eventually occasion expense and difficulty that could hardly be estimated.

A discussion followed the reading of the paper, in the course of which Dr. Rogers took exception to the arrangement of the catalogue of the British Museum, which was defended by Mr. Bullen, Mr. H. Stevens, Mr. R. Garnett, Mr. Chancellor Christie and Dr. D. Seligmann.

The Baron de Watteville then presented his report on French school libraries to the meeting, and made some remarks on the intimate connexion that should exist between schools and libraries.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

Mr. J. Taylor Kay (lib. of Owens Coll., Manchester) read a "note on the classification used in reporting statistics of the issues of books in free public libraries," which chiefly concerned the various ways of calculating the issues of fiction. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Thomas said that he did not consider Mr. Kay's proposal any improvement, but that it was important to agree upon a common method of classification. Mr. Tedder drew attention to the elaborate system drawn up by the A. L. A., and took the opportunity to remark that members did not appear to be so well posted up in their *LIBRARY JOURNAL* as he could desire.

The meeting then adjourned. At four o'clock, on the invitation of the chairman of the Salford Libraries and Parks committees, the members paid a visit to the Museum and Library at Peel Park, where they were afterwards entertained at dinner by the mayor of Salford.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

Fifth Sitting.

The chair was taken at 10 o'clock by Mr. J. T. Clark, V. P., who called upon one of the secretaries to read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TITLE-ENTRIES.

In view of the great advantages to be derived by the members in making use of a code of rules for title-entries, issued under the approval of the Association, your committee were appointed on December 6, 1878, to consider and report on this subject.

Your committee decided that it would be more expedient to follow lines already laid down than to add another code to those already in existence, and chose as the most recent and authoritative example for critical examination the condensed rules for cataloguing issued by the American Library Association. These are based upon the well-known rules compiled by Mr. Cutter, and were drafted by that gentleman, whose reputation as an authority stands perhaps equally high in this country as it undoubtedly does in America.

The condensed rules, as given in the "Library Journal" for March, 1878, have been most carefully considered, paragraph by paragraph, the various additions and alterations suggested by your committee have been incorporated in them, and they have been named and numbered to facilitate reference. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the following shall be

CATALOGUING RULES OF THE L. A. U. K.

Title.

1. The title is to be an exact transcription of the title-page, neither amended, translated, nor in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions and matter of any kind not essential are to be omitted.
2. Where great accuracy is desirable, omissions are to be indicated by a group of three dots (. . .).
3. The titles of books especially valuable for antiquity or rarity may be given in full, with the exact punctuation.
4. The phraseology and spelling, but not necessarily the punctuation, of the title, are to be exactly copied.
5. In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, bodies, noted events, and periods (each separate word not an article, conjunction, or preposition being capitalized in these cases); to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, etc., from which they are derived; to the first word of every quoted title; to titles of honor, when standing instead of a proper name (*e. g.*, Earl of Derby, but John Stanley, earl of Derby).
6. In foreign languages capitalization is to follow the local usage, as stated in Cutter's rules, pp. 66, 67.
7. In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided.

Volumes, Size, Place, Date, etc.

8. After the title are to be given, in the following order:

- (a.) The edition.
- (b.) The number of volumes, or of pages, if there is only one volume.
- (c.) The number of illustrations not included in the text, maps, or portraits.
- (d.) The size:*
- (e.) The place of publication and the publisher's name.
- (f.) The year as given on the title-page, but in Arabic figures.
- (g.) The year of copyright or actual publication, if ascertainable and different, in brackets, and preceded by *c* or *p*, as the case may be.
9. The number of pages is to be indicated by giving the last number of each pagination, connecting the numbers by the sign +; a + added at the end indicating additional matter unpaginated; defects of pagination and lost pages to be indicated within square brackets.
10. These title and imprint entries are to be, as far as is possible, in the language of the title, corrections and additions being enclosed in square brackets.

Contents and Notes.

11. Contents of volumes and notes are to be given when necessary to properly describe the work. Both contents and notes to be in a smaller type.

Headings.

Books are to be entered under—

12. The surnames of authors when ascertained.
13. The initials of authors' names when these only are known, the last initial being put first.
14. Under the pseudonyms of the writers when the real names are not ascertained.
15. Under the names of editors of collections, with cross-references from the catch-titles of such collections, each separate publication being at the same time separately catalogued elsewhere.
16. Under the names of countries, cities, societies, or other bodies which are responsible for their publication.
17. Under the first word, not an article, of the titles of periodicals, and of anonymous books, the names of whose authors are not known, with a cross-reference under the chief catch-word.
18. Commentaries with the text and translations are to be entered under the heading of the original work; but commentaries without the text under the name of the commentator.

* The question of size-notation is discussed by another committee.

19. The Bible, or any part of it, in any language, is to be under the word Bible.

20. Books having more than one author or editor are to be entered under the one first named in the title, with a cross-reference under each of the others.

21. Noblemen are to be entered under their titles, unless the family name is decidedly better known, the necessary cross-reference being made in every case.

22. Ecclesiastical dignitaries under their surnames.

23. All persons known only by their first name are to be entered under this first name: sovereigns, princes, oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized are to be entered under their first name, unless decidedly better known under some other.

24. Married women and other persons who have changed their names to be put under the last authorized form, unless they continue to be known in literature only under their original names.

25. Pseudonymous authors are to be entered under their real names with cross-references from their pseudonyms.

26. In the headings of titles, the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form; authors generally known under their Latin or Latinized names, are to be entered under those names, the real name being added, and a cross-reference being made.

27. English and French surnames beginning with a prefix (except the French *de* and *d'*), are to be recorded under the prefix; in other languages such names are to be put under the word following the prefix.

28. English compound surnames are to be entered under the last part of the name; foreign ones under the first part, with cross-reference from the last part.

29. When an author has been known by more than one name, references should be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used.

30. A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name, with references from any other name by which it is known, and from the name of the place where its headquarters are established.

Miscellaneous.

31. A single dash indicates the omission of the preceding heading; a subsequent dash indicates the omission of a subordinate heading or of a title. A dash following a number signifies continuation.

32. The German *æ*, *œ*, and *ue* are always to be written *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and arranged as *a*, *o*, *u*.

33. Cross-references are to be given where necessary.

34. Arabic figures are to be used rather than Roman; but small capitals shall be used after the names of sovereigns, princes, and popes, and may be used to designate the number of a volume followed by a page number.

As the points decided in the foregoing rules do not cover the whole subject of title-entries, your committee leave some minor points to be discussed in a future report.

September 12, 1879.

In the course of a desultory discussion which followed the reading of the report, Mr. Tedder and Mr. Nicholson answered some trifling criticism; Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett said that they declined to vote for the rules, but did not, however, specify their objections, and other members following the lead of the British Museum officials, it was agreed that the report should be remitted to the committee, and that Messrs. Bullen and Garnett should be requested to confer with the committee in the matter.

The Chairman then called upon one of the Secretaries to read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SIZE-NOTATION.

How best to describe the sizes of books in their catalogues has long troubled librarians, and many suggestions have been made to meet the difficulty. What is wanted is a system that can be understood by every one, and which may be applied to old as well as to new books. At present there is no accepted rule for describing sizes; a certain number of cataloguers carefully count the leaves to a signature, while others "judge by the eye." Only to take the signature for a guide is very unsafe, as in some cases we find the same number of leaves in a volume, which is apparently an octavo, as we do in a quarto; sometimes no signature exists at all; and frequently there are two sets of signatures in one book. The water-lines and water-marks are only used for old books; binders' scales and paper-makers' sizes, on the other hand, can only be of service in modern books. Many experienced cataloguers believe that they can fix the proper size of a book by a kind of instinct, but unfortunately they cannot be depended upon for a common agreement.

In bibliographical works and special catalogues of rare books it is a matter of importance to register the number of leaves to a signature, the exact height and breadth to a fraction of an inch, and perhaps the water-lines; but in ordinary library

catalogues the size-symbol is only necessary as conveying an idea of the size of the volume to those who have not seen it. It has been suggested that this information could be given by supplying the height in inches, as $7\frac{1}{2}$, 9, 18, &c., instead of 12mo, 8vo, and folio, but this would do away with the recognized names of octavo, folio, etc., which already represent an approximate size both to readers and librarians.

Your committee were appointed on December 6, 1878, with instructions "to consider whether the present size-notation of books is entirely satisfactory, and if not, to suggest any more desirable notation."

In the course of their investigations your committee have issued a circular, addressed to librarians and others, requesting answers to certain questions, which, with an analysis of the replies thereto, are given in an appendix to this report. The answers to their questions show that there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject, and it is the opinion of your committee that the adoption of some fixed principles and of a common system of describing the sizes of books will consequently be of service to the members of the Association. Your committee have therefore passed the following resolutions:

1. "That, except in the case of scarce works, it is not necessary to give the signatures or the measurement of a book in inches, but that it is always desirable to give some idea of its size."

2. "That all possibility of mistaking size-notation for signature-notation should be guarded against."

3. "The committee have decided against recommending the American scheme for size-notation, and by the chairman's casting vote do not recommend Mr. Madeley's scheme, but recommend that of Mr. Wheatley."

[Here follow detailed descriptions of the scales proposed by the A. L. A., Mr. C. Madeley, and Mr. B. R. Wheatley, which have already appeared in the JOURNAL, v. 4, p. 199.]

The sub-committee submitted the following questions to about 200 librarians and bibliographers, but only 42 answered; an analysis of the replies is given:

(1.) What meaning do you attach in cataloguing to such terms as folio, 4to, 8vo, 12mo, etc.?

Twelve reply that the terms convey to them an idea of the fold or signatures, and *twenty-five* that they simply mean the size, irrespective of fold or signature.

* In the circular issued by the committee there was this resolution:—"That it is desirable to have distinct notations for signatures and for size," which was subsequently rescinded.

(2.) Do you use any notation to indicate the size of books? If so, what?

Fourteen answer "no," and *twenty-one* state that they use "the ordinary terms of 8vo, 4to, etc."

(3.) Do you use any notation to indicate the signatures? If so, what?

Three answer "yes," *two* say "only with rare books," and *twenty-nine* "no."

(4.) Do you adopt the designations of post, crown, foolscap, etc., which are given in publishers' advertisements?

Five answer "yes," and *thirty-one* "no."

(5.) The following systems (which are described above) have been recommended for future use. Which one do you prefer, and have you any qualifying remarks on any? (A) American Library Association. (B) Mr. C. Madeley. (C) Mr. B. R. Wheatley.

Six are in favor of the American system, *five* for Mr. Madeley's, and *twenty-eight* for Mr. Wheatley's. Your committee think it proper to draw attention to the great number of the answers in favor of the latter scheme, which is that recommended by them.

(6.) You are requested to advise generally.

Your committee have received some valuable suggestions under this head, and have to thank the following gentlemen for elaborate communications on the size-question: M. G. Depping, Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, Mr. J. Winter Jones, Mr. W. H. Overall, Mr. E. A. Roy, M. P. Viollet, and Mr. J. Vernon Whitaker. It was found impossible to print all these remarks, but it is to be hoped that they may be made available to some members in some shape or other at a future time.

September 12, 1879.

Mr. Overall moved the adoption of the report, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Garnett. Mr. Tedder moved as an amendment to the third resolution, "that this meeting, not considering the particular scheme recommended by the committee to be desirable, requests the committee on title-entries to include the subject in their deliberations." Mr. Plant seconded the amendment, and Mr. Stevens, Mr. Madeley, Mr. Cross, Mr. Christie, and Mr. Nicholson having spoken on the subject, the amendment was carried.

The Chairman then called upon one of the Secretaries to read a further

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A GENERAL CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

This committee was reappointed by the monthly meeting of February 7th, and on March 7th was made a committee of the entire Association. It

has held several meetings, and now presents a further Report to the Council.

The history of the question during the last year may be briefly told. In April, 1879, the Council of the Society of Arts published their Report, addressed to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on "The Universal Catalogue of Printed Books." The evidence gathered by them was digested in our former report. They recommended "that before the inquiry into the cost of printing the Universal Catalogue is carried further, it should be ascertained if the Government would entertain the idea of printing the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum down to the end of the year 1878, in the *cheapest practicable form*, suitable for use in all the public libraries at home, in our colonies, and abroad." Appended to their Report was a specimen-page of the proposed Museum Catalogue, the numerous typographical and other errors in which seem to show that much more editorial labor would be required than appears to be contemplated by the Society of Arts.

We leave out of account the question whether the Council of the Society of Arts collected sufficient evidence on the very difficult and important subject before them. But one remark may be permitted us. They were asked by their President, the Prince of Wales, to consider one question; the inquiry, as appears from the printed evidence, diverged into a *second* question; and they have reported upon a *third* question. That is to say, they were asked to consider what would be "the cost of producing a Universal Catalogue of all books printed in the United Kingdom previous to the year 1600." The inquiry turned into a discussion upon a General Catalogue of all English literature, and the Council have concluded by recommending the printing of the Catalogue of the books in all languages contained in the British Museum. It seems not unreasonable to suggest that this circumstance scarcely adds weight to their conclusions and opinions. They say, moreover, that "all the witnesses agreed that the printing of the British Museum Catalogue would be highly desirable." Only one witness, however, seems to have expressed any desire to see such a Catalogue printed in preference to or before a General Catalogue of English Literature; and it is certain that at least *three* of the *seven* witnesses examined would disclaim any such desire.

It may be well to complete the historical portion of this Report by reference to Mr. Bond's circular issued in August. This announces that the trustees of the British Museum have had under consideration a proposal to print in future the acces-

sions to the General Catalogue of the British Museum and to publish them at short intervals, and it invites subscriptions for copies of these entries.

The titles, it is said, would amount to about 60,000 annually, and would be printed without any arrangement, alphabetical or otherwise, on one side of a leaf, with a view to being laid down in slip catalogues. Though the lack of any arrangement must prove a serious hindrance to the usefulness of such a list for other libraries, and for purposes of general consultation, this proposal must be hailed as a sign of progress; since it will probably involve, sooner or later, the printing of the Museum's earlier titles, and it may be hoped in such a way as to be of the utmost possible advantage to the literary public. The scheme has an obvious bearing, therefore, not only upon the proposal to print the Museum Catalogue, but also upon the General Catalogue of English Literature.

This committee is in favor of the latter rather than the former of these two proposals. It seems to us that the printing of the Museum catalogue as it stands is quite inadequate to our needs as regards English literature, and that if the titles of the English books in such a catalogue were to be reprinted in a subsequent catalogue of English literature, an immense cost and trouble would be incurred twice over.

As before, the committee feel that the true solution of the whole matter lies in the coöperation of our great national library with the other more important libraries throughout the country. If other libraries would supply the Museum with the titles of English books which the Museum does not possess, and the Museum would consent to incorporate them into the catalogue of their own English books, the task would be achieved. We should have a general catalogue of English literature, and the Museum would not only have catalogued its present possessions, but also its future acquisitions, in the printed English literature of four centuries.

The committee had hoped that they might be able to present to the Manchester meeting a printed specimen of such catalogue. A single letter was to have been taken; all the English titles of the British Museum would have been carefully copied, and those titles indicated by an asterisk. Then contributions would have been invited from large libraries and special collections, and all the supplementary titles incorporated with those of the Museum. Unfortunately, the illness of a member of the committee, who had undertaken to copy the Museum titles, has prevented the work from being carried out in time for this

year's meeting. But during the next year it may be possible to give a practical demonstration of the possibility of accomplishing the work proposed, and of its great value when accomplished.

There would, indeed, be many questions to be disposed of before the whole scheme could be carried out, and they must be left over for future consideration. For the present the committee must conclude by pressing this proposal upon the Council and members of the Association.

(Signed) W. H. OVERALL,
Chairman.

September 12, 1879.

Mr. Overall moved and Mr. Nicholson seconded the adoption of the report, and Messrs. Bullen, Garnett, Christie, and Stevens having spoken, the report was adopted.

In the afternoon visits were made to the different branches Manchester Free Libraries as well as to other libraries and institutions of the city; a large party was also made up to inspect some of the representative manufactories, factories, and warehouses of Manchester.

Sixth Sitting.

The last sitting of the meeting was held at six o'clock, W. R. Harrison, treasurer, in the chair.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The first business was the election of officers for 1879-80. The President and Vice-presidents retired, as they are not capable of holding the office more than two years in succession, but remain on the Council. In their place the Rev. H. O. Coxé Bodley's librarian, Oxford, had been nominated President, and Lord Lindsay, member of the Wigan Free Library committee; Mr. J. D. Mullins, librarian of the Central Free Library, Birmingham; and Mr. J. Small, librarian of the University Library, Edinburgh, had been proposed as Vice-presidents, and they were elected.

A ballot was then taken for the twelve additional members and the following gentlemen were declared elected: Prof. H. W. Acland (Oxford), Mr. F. T. Barrett (Glasgow), Mr. G. Bullen (British Museum), Mr. P. Cowell (Liverpool), Mr. R. Garnett (British Museum), Prof. W. Stanley Jevons (London), Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Mr. W. H. Overall (London), Mr. C. W. Sutton (Manchester), Mr. C. Walford and Mr. B. R. Wheatley (London). W. R. Harrison (Treasurer), and Messrs. H. R. Tedder and E. C. Thomas (Secretaries) were re-elected.

SUNDAY OPENING.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon submitted the following resolution: "That this Association earnestly

urges that all public libraries belonging to the nation, or to any locality, and all art galleries and museums connected with such galleries, should be opened for at least a part of every Sunday, whenever such opening can be accomplished without injustice to those employed." In submitting the motion, Mr. Axon said he rested his case on its practical utilitarian aspect. This experiment of Sunday opening had been tried in certain cases with which they were familiar, and the question of the further conduct of the experiment seemed to him to depend entirely upon the answer which was given, as to whether it had so far as it had been tried been a success, and productive of good results.

Mr. Heywood seconded the motion, observing that he thought the Association particularly well adapted to consider the subject of opening Free Libraries on Sunday.

Mr. Mullins (Birmingham) moved the following amendment: "That it is not expedient for this Association to commit itself on the question of Sunday opening." He did not consider that a society so young as theirs should commit itself to any decisive opinion on the point of Sunday opening; and if they expressed a decisive opinion it would alienate a great many people from them.

Mr. Plant seconded the amendment, and, after a very lively discussion, in which Mr. Nicholson, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. P. Cowell, and Dr. Watts took part, Mr. Axon consented to withdraw his motion.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS AND VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. G. L. Campbell (Wigan) moved "that it be a recommendation to the Council of the Association to endeavor to obtain such an amendment of the law relating to libraries as would remedy the defects pointed out at this meeting, and to cause a bill to be introduced for the purpose into Parliament."

Mr. J. D. Mullins seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. W. S. Kinch (Manchester) moved "that in the interests of the public and the libraries it is desirable that town councils should make further use of the provision of the Public Libraries Act, 1850, by which they are empowered to place on the public libraries' committee such persons as they think fit, whether members of the council or not."

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Pink (Cambridge), and carried.

Mr. W. H. Overall moved "that the Association approve of the idea of a monthly or quarterly

journal being issued, and that it be referred to the council to carry this into effect if possible."

Mr. J. B. Bailey seconded the motion, which was carried.

The chairman moved "that a statistical department of the Association be formed for the purpose of collecting information relative specially to free public libraries, and that Messrs. Axon, Sutton, and Campbell be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to have charge of the department under the direction of the council, with instructions to complete the return presented to this meeting, to collect such additional statistics as they may deem advisable, and to report to the council previous to the next annual meeting."

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Association at Edinburgh.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the local committee for their services; to Mr. Alderman Baker for his reception and his conduct of business in the chair; to the mayor of Salford for his hospitality; to the corporation for the use of the town-hall; and to the local secretaries (Messrs. Sutton and Campbell).

The business of the Association was then concluded.

H: R: T.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

EDITED BY CHARLES A. CUTTER.

1. NOTICES.

BEEDHAM, B. H. List of the reproductions, both in imitation and in fac-simile, of the productions of the press of W: Caxton, England's first printer; with preliminary observations. N. Y., Jonathan S. Green; Iowa City, Iowa, J: Springer, 1879. [1] + 24 pp. 8°. Rubricated title and initials. Fac-simile of the Caxton device. (194 cop., 11 on L. P.)

Mr. Springer, the enthusiastic and intelligent young printer, who not long ago gave us a catalogue of his library of books on printing, has here presented us with a sumptuously printed little booklet, from the pen of an English bibliographer and admirer of Caxton, describing all the modern reproductions, eleven in number, which have appeared abroad in limited editions. Mr. Springer himself furnishes a note which contains interesting personal details, and the work of Mr. Beedham is prefaced by a dozen pages giving much curious information. The reproduced volumes are all minutely and lovingly described.

S. L. B.

SCUDDER, S. H. Catalogue of Scientific serials, incl. the transactions of learned societies in the

natural, physical, and mathematical sciences, 1633-1876. Camb., 1879. 12 + 358 p. O. \$4. (Lib. of Harvard University special pub., 1.)

This catalog is made with German thoroughness and French neatness of execution. Though very different in purpose and plan, it recalls in excellence the "Literature of the doctrine of a future life" (the best bibliography in the English language), of Prof. Abbot, Mr. Scudder's predecessor in the charge of the Harvard Library catalogue. Mr. Scudder had one capital qualification for doing his work well,—he wished to use it himself, and therefore he has spared no pains in adding all the conveniences that would make its use easy. The titles are arranged by countries of publication, sub-arranged by cities or towns, hypo-subarranged in one alphabet of names of societies and titles of periodicals. References are numerous for changes of title or of name of society. An appendix of 14 pages gives additions and corrections. Curiously enough it closes with four corrections to be made in the first three pages of the appendix itself. An index of towns (6½ p.), of titles (39 p.), of minor subjects (4 p.), render it difficult not to find what one wants.

Some details are worth noticing. The words "royal," "imperial," and "national," in any language are left out of account in alphabetizing, excepting when societies have no other distinctive title, as the Royal societies of London, Edinburgh, etc. But words like 'cantonal,' 'churfürstlich,' or 'grossherzoglich,' being rare and seldom changed by political events, have been treated as any other words. When a serial is published by a society or other institution, editor's names are not given; nor, in any independent journal more than one name (and that the first mentioned), when there are several editors. The names of towns are written as in the country to which they belong; but in the index, they appear in all the forms by which they are known in different languages. The names of societies in the Scandinavian and Dutch languages are followed by an English translation in parentheses. In short, the whole book evidences a combination of learning and common sense.

C. A. C.

2. RECORD OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[The extracts made in this department are much condensed, and connecting words are often altered or inserted in order to piece the sentences together.]

A. Library economy, history, and reports.

ADAMS, C: Francis, Jr. The public library and the common schools; three papers. Boston, Estes and Lauriat, 1879. 51 p. O. 25 cts.

The 3 papers are: 1. The pub. lib. and the pub. schools [printed in *LIB. JOURNAL*, 1: 437-41]; 2. Fiction in pub. lib. and educational catalogues [p. in *LIB. JOUR.*, 4: 330-338]; 3. The new departure in the common schools of Quincy.

The various papers read on the second day of the Convention have provoked considerable comment in newspapers in all parts of the country; but the articles are too numerous, and generally too short, to be recorded in the bibliography.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.
Report of the syndics. (Pages 758-772 of the
CAMBRIDGE University reporter, June 20.)

Number of titles printed in 1876, 17,477, of which 6090 were of new books and 11,387 came from the re-cataloguing of the old library. 60 persons not members of the University were allowed to use the library for purposes of study and research. Mr. H. B. Wheatley made a detailed report on the library in Oct., 1876, and "in accordance with his suggestions the catalogue rules, which have been on trial since June, 1875, have been carefully revised by the Librarian and Under-Librarians and have been finally approved by the Syndicate."

There are 49 rules. They resemble in most points, of course, the British Museum rules, Cutter's rules, and the A. L. A. condensed rules. I will note only the course taken on disputed points.

1. "When a book contains the name of the author (or, if not that, of the editor), clearly stated, the name of such author or editor to be placed before the title as a heading, except in case of the *Bible*, *Liturgies*, *Official publications*, *Academies*, *Dissertations*, *Periodical publications*, *Almanacks*, *Catalogues*, *Dictionary*, and *Encyclopædia*."

4. Poets are "to be catalogued under the name or title by which they are most commonly known," with references.

9. "French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese names preceded by a preposition only, to be put under the name; those preceded by an article or by a preposition and an article forming one word, to be put under the article or the combined preposition and article."

10. In German and Scandinavian names ä, ö, ü, å to be treated as ae, oe, ue, ao(!) and in German ß, ð, ù, to be printed as ae, oe, ue.

22. When any book of an author is printed as a substantive portion of another book, the title must be given, and this must be followed by the reference to the principal entry.

26. When anonymous publications do not have in the title "the name of a person or place to which they relate," and under which they can be catalogued, "the name of any assembly, corporate body, society, board, party, sect, or denomination, appearing on the title, is to be taken as a heading, coupled with the name of the county, district, or place to which such body belongs; the name of the county, district, or place being the first word of the heading, and the name of the body, &c., following. When, however, such body cannot be said to belong to any particular place, district, or county, the work to be dealt with as a simply anonymous work."

28. Other anonymous works to be put "under the name of the subject (whether a single word or a composite phrase), which is prominently referred to on the title-page; the primary consideration being under what heading the book will be most easily found. When there is no special subject mentioned, and the title is a catch-title, . . . the first word not an article to stand at the head in capitals, but not to be separated off from the title as a heading. When the indication on the title is insufficient, the heading understood to be taken, but all classification to be avoided, the words of the title being exclusively used as far as possible. Works to be catalogued under general headings only when such are unavoidable. In the

case of foreign titles, the heading to follow the same rule, and to be in the language of the title instead of being translated."

23, 24, 29. I am not sure that I understand the rules given for pseudonymous entry; but apparently they mean that entry is to be made under the pseudonym till the real name is discovered, and then under the real name.

34. "Works in more languages than one, accompanied by the original, to have their titles entered in the original only. If no original text occurs, the first language used in the title to be preferred."

42. "Laws, edicts, ordinances, reports, and other publications of a similar description (including Observations and Surveys) issued by any national, provincial, or local government, to be catalogued under the superior heading OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS, to be followed by the name of the country, province or place to which they relate, after which to be added, where desirable, a distinguishing name of office or subject. Collections of laws, etc., edited from a literary point of view, to be treated as collections."

43. All Proceedings and Memoirs of learned Societies to be entered under the heading ACADEMIES. This heading to be followed by the name of the town at which the society meets, or if it be a wandering society, by the name of the country to which it confines itself. This again to be followed by the name of the body, the substantive which describes it (Academy, Institute, Society, etc.) taking precedence."

44. "Publications issued by educational establishments and falling under the category of Dissertations, to be catalogued under the superior heading DISSERTATIONS, followed by the name of the town and, if necessary, the institution. Dissertations received separately to be catalogued as such, whether attached to a Programme or not, and subjoined to the above-mentioned superior heading. But Dissertations received in collections, or by years, to be treated as a serial publication of the institution in question."

45. "Journals, magazines, newspapers, reviews, and all works of a similar nature, to be catalogued under the first distinctive word or phrase of their titles, the whole subjoined to a superior heading, PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS."

44. "Almanacks and Ephemerides . . . under ALMANACKS."

45. "Catalogues of all descriptions . . . under . . . CATALOGUE, to be followed, in the case of all other articles than books, by the word or phrase (used in the title) which expresses what they are, printed in Italics. The word CATALOGUE, standing alone, to be used for Catalogues of books."

48. "Dictionaries and Grammars of languages under the heading DICTIONARY and GRAMMAR respectively, followed by the English name of the language, as in the case of Bibles. . . . Dictionaries of subjects to have the name of the subject subjoined in the heading."

49. "Encyclopædias or general Dictionaries of subjects . . . under ENCYCLOPÆDIAS."

The reader must remember that this rule is for the sole cataloguing of the dictionaries. You will not find Stephani Thesaurus under Estienne; you will not find Dr. Johnson's Dictionary under Johnson. It is difficult to see what excuse there is for such exceptions to general rules. A fancied convenience leads to thrusting a bit of a classed catalog into an author catalog, in spite of the incongruity and without care for the evil which must result from separating an author's works; for no provision is made for even references to DICTIONARIES from the names of authors.

These rules no doubt are what would be termed a "common sense" code, put together with the sole view of convenience, "the primary consideration being, under what heading the book will be most easily found," as rule 28 says. My own

experience has not been favorable to those rule-of-thumb methods, and I am convinced that the practical use of a library is on the whole better promoted by following rules which can be theoretically justified, even if they occasionally seem a little "pedantic." However, it must be confessed that doctors disagree, and after all, copious references lessen the practical inconveniences of any set of rules, however unsatisfactory.

FALL RIVER. PUB. LIB. AN. report. Fall River, 1879. 7 p. O.

Added, 1864; total, 17,272; issued 126,372 v., 75,497 period.; subscribers, 7250.

FISKE, J.: A librarian's work. (Pages 237-275 of his *Darwinism*, Lond. and N. Y., Macmillan, 1879, 8 + 283 p. D.)

Reprinted from the *Atlantic monthly*, Oct., 1876.

GREEN, S. S. Sensational fiction in public libraries and personal relations between librarians and readers. Worcester, 1879. 36 p. O.

The ad paper was pub. in *LIB. JOURN.*, 1: 74-81, and separately, Worcester 1876, O.; the 1st paper in *LIB. JOURN.*, 4: 345-355.

LEICESTER [Eng.] FREE LIB. COM. 8th an. report, 1879. Leicester, n. d. 27 p. O.

Added: *Lending Dep.*, 1482; total, 13,954; issues, 166,659; *Ref. Dep.*, 183; total, 5,255; issues, 13,895.

LEIPZIG u. seine Universität von hundert Jahren, aus dem gleichzeitigen Aufzeichnungen eines Leipziger Studenten. Lpz., Breitkopf u. Härtel, 1879. 8°.

Raths-Bibliothek, p. 16-24, Universitäts-Bibliothek, p. 61-69.

L. A. U. K. MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—There were accounts of the meeting in the *Athenaeum*, Sept. 27 (5-6 col.); and remarks Oct. 4 (1½ col.); proceedings in the *Academy*, Oct. 4 (4½ col.); remarks in the *London Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29 (1½ col.), consisting chiefly of a discussion on fiction, taking a middle ground; and in the *Saturday rev.*, Oct. 4 (2½ col.). *

* "Of the discussions on technical and professional points, on cataloging, library indicators, classification, and the sizes of books, it boots not to say much. About these things librarians appear to be as far as ever from the attainment of unanimity, and, to an outsider, the amount of temper imparted into the debates is a source of mingled amusement and wonder. If a stranger to the past history of bibliothecal disputes had happened to enter the room during the debate on the best means of describing or discriminating the sizes of books, he might have excusably thought that some theological or political controversy was on foot, so heated were the disputants and so forcible their expressions. It is almost needless to add that all the questions were remitted to the committee for further consideration and report, and that Edinburgh, and probably many another place, will witness further conflicts on these apparently absorbing themes. Some lovers of books think it would be a pity if the authorship of 'De imitatione Christi,' 'Eikon basilike,' or the 'Letters of Junius,' should ever be discovered: for then, what would there be left to discuss? The librarians evidently dread that when they have settled the cataloging, the size notation, and a few other questions, they will have no other worlds to conquer."

L. A. U. K. Monthly notices, Sept., 1879. (Specimen no.) n. p., n. d. 8 p. Sm. Q.

Reports of meetings and announcements, to "be published on the 15th of each month and sent gratis and post-free to every member of the Association." We understand that it is not likely that this publication will be continued.

Pages 3-8 are filled with a "Specimen of a proposed continuation to 'Poole's index,'" edited by J. B. Bailey with the assistance of W. Brace, C. W. Sutton, C. Welch, and W. H. K. Wright. It differs from the monthly classified index published in the *American bookseller*, in being on the dictionary system, with frequent double entry, and has the great superiority of giving the volume and page, whereas the *Bookseller* only gives the month. Are the English committee aware of the existence of the *Am. bookseller's* list? Would it not be better for them, instead of almost duplicating its work, to devote their energies to preparing and publishing a yearly consolidated index? The *Am. bookseller's* index does very well for current literature; but after 12 mos. have accumulated it is practically useless. A yearly consolidation, on a better system of classification, would be a great boon to librarians.

L. A. U. K. Programme of the 2d an. meeting, Manchester, Sept. 23-25, 1879. Manchester, 1879. 15 p. Q.

The Committee reports herein contained are printed in this number of the *LIB. JOURN.*, the chief differences between the A. L. A. and the L. A. U. K. rules are: allowing capital initials to titles of honor only when used instead of proper names; putting the no. of vols. and the size *before* the place and date of publication; adding "defects of pagination and lost pages to be indicated within square brackets"; omitting the exception in regard to anonymous biographies; entering sovereigns, etc., under their first name, *unless decidedly better known under some other*; entering all pseudonymous works under the real name, when known; entering "authors generally known under their Latin or Latinized names under those names, the real name being added, and a cross-reference being made." Otherwise the rules coincide almost verbatim.

L. A. U. K. Transactions and proceedings of the 1st an. meeting, Oxford, Oct. 1-3, 1878; ed. by H. R. Tedder and Ernest C. Thomas. [London,] Chiswick Press, 1879. 8 + 191 + [1] p.

Contents. Preface.—Reports.—Subscription libraries in connection with free public libraries; by J. P. Briscoe.—Libraries of Oxford and uses of college libraries; by E. C. Thomas.—Foundation and progress of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford; by H. W. Acland.—Our cathedral libraries, their history, contents and uses; by H. E. Reynolds.—Special collections of local books in provincial libraries; by W. H. K. Wright.—Old parochial libraries of England and Wales; by T. W. Shore.—Practical points in the preparation of a general catalogue of English literature; by Cornelius Walford.—Is a printed catalogue of the British Museum practicable? by W. E. A. Axon.—Signification of libraries, past and present; by Leop. Seligmann.—Radcliffe iron bookcase; by H. W. Acland.—Indicators; by James Yates.—A form of stock-book or accessions-catalogue; by F. T. Barrett.—The "dummy" book-scale; by C. Madeley.—A subject-index to scientific periodicals; by J. B. Bailey.—Proposed index to collectaneous literature; by E. C. Thomas.—Salaries of librarians; by Rob. Harrison.—Covering books in American cloth for lending libraries; by D. B. Grant.—Filing of newspapers, with a note on the preservation of binders; by C. P. Russell.—Printers and printing in the provincial towns of

England and Wales; by W. H. Allnut.—Professorships of bibliography; by W. E. A. Axon.—The Universal Postal Union and international copyright; by H. Stevens.—Proceedings.—Appendix to papers.—List of (180) members of the L. A. U. K.—List of (127) libraries represented.—Index by H. R. Tedder.

L. A. U. K. *Lancashire Committee*. Proof. Statistical report of the free town libraries of the United Kingdom; C. W. Sutton, G. L. Campbell, secretaries. Manchester, [1879]. Broad-side, t. 78 × 55.5 cm.

Returns on 33 points of 74 libraries, containing 454,395 v. for reference, 835,537 v. for circulation.

TAUNTON [*Mass.*] PUB. LIB. 13th an. rep., 1878. Taunton, 1879. 9 p. O.

Added, 775; total, 15,184; issued, 60,790 (Fict. and Juv., 48,285); borrowers, 7,175.

"How much the new catalogue was needed appears from the fact that, while for the month in which it was published and each of the two preceding, the number of books taken from the library was less than for the corresponding month of the year before, for each one of the following months it was greater by from 300 to 1,100. A change, also, in the character of the books taken is noticeable, which perhaps may be owing in some degree to the facilities afforded by the new classified index, and the printed notices posted in the rooms calling attention to the books of reference."

Y. M. A. OF BUFFALO. Index to the classified subject catalogue of the library; adopted from the "Classification and subject index" of M. Dewey, with slight modifications and with considerable additions to the subject index. [Buffalo,] printed by permission, for use in this library only. 1878. 62 p. O.

The appetite for fiction. Reading aright. *Lit. world*, Aug. 30. $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$ col.

Free library; by E. Wilder.—*Daily Capital*, Topeka, Kansas, Aug. 2. 1½ col.

Defends the City Council for paying \$1,500 a year to the Library Association for operating expenses, on the ground that "the Association furnishes *gratuitously* all the capital stock, and takes all risk of loss, depreciation, and injury, and assumes the expense of the increase of the library;" shows that the action of the Council is legal, and denies that the library is a "mental grog-shop."

[*Note on library architecture*; by C. A. C.] *Nation*, Aug. 21.

"At the late Librarians' Convention some rather uncomplimentary remarks were made on the architects who have built our present library buildings, and it was intimated that the best method hereafter would be to forget what had been done and start afresh. The *American architect* protests against this, 'as if ideas of beauty and style, which seemed to be considered the whole stock in trade of architecture, could only be expressed at the cost of some practical requirement of convenience or necessity.' No librarian probably would maintain this, but many can point to instances where convenience has been sacrificed to appearance, or where convenience evidently was not taken into consideration at all. And this is

the librarians' complaint—that architects and building-committees do not inform themselves of the needs of a library. We have seen a design for a galleried book-room sixty feet long, where the only means of getting into the gallery was a staircase in one corner, an arrangement which might compel a reader in search of two books—one in the gallery and one below—to walk four times the length of the room. We have seen a tower of working rooms left without any ventilating flues or chimneys, or any other means of getting fresh air except by a draught through the windows, near which the writers had to sit for light. In the very number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that reports the convention, is a library plan—a very symmetrical plan—by an architect, in which the 'catalogue-room' (meaning, no doubt, the room in which the card-catalogue is to be kept) is put in front, the waiting and delivery-room in the center, and in the rear the 'administration and bibliography.' In this last the catalogue would be prepared by persons who must make a constant reference to the catalogue-drawers, separated from them by a crowded delivery-room twenty-eight feet wide—much as if one should put his parlor between his dining-room and his kitchen. No doubt, when architects understand all the wants of such a building they will be able to provide for them and yet satisfy æsthetic requirements, but they will not find the problem an easy one. The necessities are few, but hard to get in combination: heat, but not too much heat; great book-capacity in small space, and yet plenty of light and air; the juxtaposition of certain working parts; opportunity for the inevitable enlargement of the book-room; and, finally, adaptation to the character and the size of the library.

"The last point has not been sufficiently insisted upon. In libraries, as in other things, evolution proceeds by differentiation. A room with shelves on the wall suits a gentleman's library; a room with alcoves (first rudimentary division) suits a small society library, where the public have access to the shelves. In a public library of over five thousand volumes the separation becomes complete, and we find a delivery-room and a stack-room. The larger society library will also need its stack-room, but will run it along by the side of its reading-room, the alleys opening directly into that; whereas in the larger public libraries the stack-house will project longitudinally from the delivery-room as a train-house projects from the head-house of a railway station. For college libraries especially, in which it is desirable that the students should be admitted to the shelves, and that they should not do much harm there, the radiating plan has advantages in the facility which it offers for supervision. Again, a library of small circulation can afford to despise space; so can one whose means will allow and whose circulation will justify the use of mechanical means of overcoming space—telephones, electric annunciators, hydraulic elevators, or book-railways. But most of our town and city libraries need to economize room to the last degree, for every unnecessary foot means more pay of attendants. No one plan, then, can suit all; but certain elementary truths may be regarded as settled for all—that some form of the book-stack is to be generally used, that no book-shelf is to be above the reach of the hand, that no book-room should be over two tiers (14 feet) high, that every library should have the chance of easy enlargement."

Picton Reading-Room, Liverpool.—*Engineer*, Sept. 26, Oct. 2, 1879.

Cuts illustrating the architecture and construction. J. C. R.

The Picton Reading-Room; opening ceremonies. *Daily Courier*, Liverpool, Oct. 9. 8½ col.

In the *Liverpool daily Post*, Oct. 9, is a still longer account.

Mr. James Allonson Picton, the architect, was the first to moot the subject of a free library in the Town Council in 1850, not long before Mr. W. Ewart, then member for the borough, obtained the act for establishing public libraries. Mr. Picton has been for many years chairman of the Library and Museum Committee and most active in promoting the interests of the library, and the new reading-room has fitly been named after him. It is of circular form, 100 feet in diameter, nearly 70 feet high. "This vast hall is unbroken by a single support for the roof or any other portion of the structure. The floor and roof are each sustained in a remarkable manner upon massive iron girders, which, springing in one case from the foundations, and in the other from the top of the walls, converge upward to the centre, where the ends of the girders are secured. In the basement," which is to be a lecture-room, "supports branching from the arched girders sustain the floor. In the interior of the building the pleasing effect of the spacious and unbroken outline cannot be exaggerated. At a moderate elevation from the floor a gallery, enclosed by an ornamental iron balustrade surrounds the room, and is approached by four staircases. At the back of the gallery the walls are lined with book-cases, having movable shelves on Tonk's patent principle. The book-cases are disposed not only in the gallery, but also below it. Beside the cases at the walls, 16 winged book-cases radiate from the walls. In harmony with the roof the seats for the readers will radiate from the center of the room. It is hoped that the electric light will be successful, but if that should fail the best arrangements have been made for the illumination of the hall by gas." In the day-time the room is lighted solely by a circular sky-light. "Ample provision has also been made for ventilation and for the prevention of fire."

The reading-room, which contains 40,000 volumes, and is designed exclusively for students, will accommodate 300 persons; "the old room will provide for 400 more who may wish to amuse themselves reading periodicals and light literature. The tables are provided with neat easels for the support of large and valuable books; the chairs are fitted with hat-rest and umbrella stand; and Mr. Cowell, the chief librarian, has designed an ingenious hinge-step, which enables the boy assistants to reach the books on the upper shelves without the aid of a ladder. In advance of other libraries in the United Kingdom, the committee have adopted the card-catalogue system for the cataloguing of books just added to the library."

The presentation of silver keys to the Mayor and Mr. Picton, and the unveiling of a memorial table were followed *more* *Brilliantly* by a banquet and speeches, and in the evening a conversation at the reading-room, which was lighted successfully by electricity. If the new light serves as well for reading it will be used instead of gas.

Il primo congresso internazionale dei bibliotecari in Londra; da P. Mandarin.—*La carità*, May-June.

Results of Vattemare's library scheme; by Justin Winsor.—*Literary world*, 2 col.

Shakespeareana; the Barton Collection [in the Boston Pub. Lib.].—*Literary world*, Aug. 2. 1 p.

Story-paper literature; [by] W. H. Bishop.—*Atlantic monthly*, Sept. 10½ p.

B. Catalogs of libraries.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DE FRANCE. *Def. des imprimés*. Suppl. au Bulletin d'Août, 1879.

Dons de plusieurs administrations, établissements, fonctionnaires et éditeurs des Etats-Unis. *n. p., n. d.* p. 161-178. O.

"The most noteworthy fact about the list is, that the first library in France, and the largest in the world, should not have advanced beyond the primitive and, one might say, bibliopolic, style of cataloguing the books issued by institutions under the first word of the title. In this list the publications of the United States are scattered all through the alphabet, according as they are Reports, Acts, Regulations, Schedules, Revised regulations, Treatises, Notices, Patent laws, Monthly reports, Memoranda, Lists. A worse practice could not be devised."—C. A. C. in *Nation*, Sept. 25.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of Persian mss.; by Rieu. Vol. 1. London, 1879. 432 p. f°.

"Divided into 38 heads. Half may be included under history, three under biography, seven under 'the religion, law, and philosophy of Islam,' the remaining six are designated Christian theology, Parsism, Hinduism, memoirs and travels, letters and official papers, and geography, and topography." From a notice (1½ col.) in *Atk.*, July 12.

CATALOGUE of books to be sold by auction, Sept. 23-25, by Sullivan Bros. & Libbie. Boston, 1879. 95 p. O.

"Preface.—He who begins to examine the modest collection of Books and Pamphlets here catalogued, will no doubt be disappointed at not finding books in gorgeous bindings, or even many of that class of books 'that no gentleman's library should be without,' nor yet many of those books that every gentleman's library should be without. The first class the collector and owner is too poor to buy; the second he always despised, and the third being naughty he never reads; but if the examiner goes on, will find scattered here and there a thing or two worthy his attention. In the several branches of Local History, especially that highly instructive and edifying department known as Church Fights, this collection is rich, and History being chiefly the record of wrangles between men and peoples, the accounts of these fights are always entertaining and pleasing, because they are without the bloody features of Waterloo or Rosebud Valley, while the chief actors generally show quite as much vim, not to say ferocity, as was ever possessed by Napoleon or Sitting Bull. Leaving war and strife, by an easy transition, we come to criminal trials, and here the curious reader may take his fill of details relating to all crimes known and committed here or abroad. Nearly 200 titles relate directly to trials for crime or to legal contests. Under the title of murder will be found a long list of pamphlets, principally pertaining to that now popular pastime."

ROBERT, Ulysse. Catalogue des mss. relatifs à la Franche-Comté qui sont conservés dans les bibliothèques publiques de Paris. Paris, Champion, 1878. 296 p. O. 5 plates and fac-similes. "Extrait des Mémoires de la Soc. d'Émulation du Jura."

ROBERT, Ulysse. Inventaire sommaire des mss. des bibliothèques de France dont les catalogues n'ont pas été imprimés. Paris, 1879.

"Le 1^r fasc., précédé de la 'Bibliographie des catalogues imprimés des mss. des biblioth. de France, contient l'inventaire des mss. des bibliothèques d'Agén, Aire, Aix, Ajaccio, Alençon, Alger, Arbois, Argentan, Arles, et le commencement du catalogue des mss. de la Biblioth. de l'Arsenal." The work will consist of about 800 pages.

SOCIÉTÉ DES INGÉNIEURS CIVILS, *Paris*. Catalogue de la bibliothèque. (Pages 901-1118 of their *Mémoires et compte rendu*, 1878.)

A classed catalogue, preceded by an index of classes.

WINCHESTER (*Mass.*) TOWN LIB. Class and author-lists; [edited by C. A. Cutter]. *n. s.*, [1879]. 47 p. L. O.

No imprints; almost title-a-liner. The first catalog printed with Cutter's classification on Dewey's 35-base notation. 4600 v.; cost of arranging, labeling, and cataloging the library, \$147.95, or .032 a vol.; cost of printing 700 copies of the catalog, \$245.05, or .35 a copy, or .033 a vol. For completeness there ought to be an index of subjects, but the library could not afford to print it, and in so small a catalog it was not necessary.

Since printing this catalog I have made several changes in the details of the classification described in *LIB. JOUR.*, 4: 234-243, and I shall probably make still more before its publication next spring. For present changes I may mention that Microscopy will precede Biology, and that the author-marks will begin in all the classes with the initial of the author's name as they now do in Literature. But the practice which I have already found very convenient in Literature, of separating the collective works from the works of individual authors by using a numerical author-table for the first and an alphabetical author-table for the latter, will be extended to many other classes and will be adapted to show other distinctions by the use of 10 different author-tables,—a simple device, which I shall describe in an early number of the *JOURNAL*.

C. A. C.

Catalogue of the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, [by] A. J. G. Mackay.—*Academy*, Aug. 16. 1 col.

"This noble collection of books is now growing to proportions which make it beyond the strength of such a body as the faculty. It is housed in rooms several of which are more like dungeons than libraries. Its staff is overtaxed, and the public, while freely admitted, are very inconveniently accommodated."

Dr. E. Reyer writes from Vienna to the *Neuer Anzeiger* (p. 313, 314), protesting against the issue of an alphabetical catalog of the British Museum as a costly and comparatively useless work, and demanding a classed catalog of all works published since 1700 as very much more useful.

The catalog of the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele has been completed on cards, with the exception of the books received while the cataloging was going on. It is now proposed to copy the cards into books, and the *Bibliografia ital.* doubts the expediency of this, and speaks of the advantages of cards in preserving the alphabetical order, as recognized in Belgium and the United States.

"Prof. Adolfo Bartoli, of the Instituto Superiore, in Florence, is at the head of a scheme for the publication of a complete illustrated catalogue and index of all the Italian mss. in the three sections of the Florence National Library: the Magliabechiana, the Palatina, and the Riccardiana. These mss. are over 17,000 in number, and Prof. Bartoli and his colleagues propose to divide the catalogue."—*Acad.*, 16. 8. 79.

The Cav. M. Mortara, principal rabbi of Mantua, has just published a catalogue of the Hebrew mss. in the library of the Jewish community of that city.

C. Bibliography.

CHEVALIER, l'abbé U. Jeanne d'Arc; bio-bibliographie. Montbelliard, imp. Hoffman, 1879. 19 p. 16°.

From his "Repert. des sources hist. du Moyen Age," 3e fasc.

COOK, James. Bibliography of the writings of C. Dickens. London, Frank Kerslake, 1879. 88 p. O. 3s. 6d.

"Not only traces each work through its different editions, but also records the series of 'extra illustrations' and imitative literature."—*Bookseller*.

[DESCHAMPS, Pierre.] Bibliographie moliéresque de poche. Paris, typ. Chamerot, 1878. 86 p. 18°.

The dedication is signed "Votre humble serviteur, Poche." The book is a reproduction of the long article on Molière in the new *Supplément au Manuel de Brunet*.

The Molière mania is rampant in France. The first edition of his "Œuvres," paged continuously (Paris, 1666, G. Quinet, 2 v., 12°), sold in 1876 for 5,700 fr., and has since been priced by a Paris bookseller at 7,000 fr.

Single plays sell for about 1,000 fr. at auction; but Morgand et Fatout ask in their last catalog 2,500 fr. for the "Femmes savantes" of 1673, and 2,500 fr. for the "Sicilien" of 1667.

FOUCARD, Cesare. Elementi di paleografia, la scrittura in Italia sino a Carlemagno. Milano, Maisner & Comp., 1878. 4 p., 10 tables, 10 leaves. f°. 7 m.

FRAXI, Pisanus, pseud. Centuria librorum absconditorum; notes bio-biblio-iconto-graphical and critical on curious and uncommon books. London, 1879. 60 + 593 p. Illust. 4°. 90 s. (250 copies.)

GERMOND DE LAVIGNE, A. Les pamphlets de la fin de l'Empire, des Cent jours, et de la Restauration; catalogue raisonné d'une collection de discours, mémoires, procès, comédies, chansons, etc., 1814-17. Paris, Dentu, 1879. 3 + 218 p. 18°. (500 cop. at 3.50 fr., 50 cop. on papier vergé, at 8 fr.)

GORI, P. Bibliog. delle pub. in morte di Vittorio Emanuele II. Firenze, Le Monnier, 1879. 8 + 214 p. 16°. 3 fr. (200 copies.)

GRACKLAUER, O. Deutscher Journal-Katalog für 1879. 9. verm. Aufl. Lpz., 1879. 40 p. O. .50 m.

GRELLET, le Dr. Bibliographie de Vichy. Vichy, imp. Wallon, 1879. 70 p. O.

HISTOIRE d'une bibliographie clerico-galante; sa naissance d'un chanoine et d'un journaliste; le pourquoi; le comment, par l'Apôtre bibliographe. Paris, Laporte, 1879. 8°. 1 fr.

"Cette réponse aux lettres plus ou moins rageuses dont m'inondent chaque jour les cléricaux, calmera leurs saintes et inutiles colères, j'en ai la confiance."

HOOR, W: Authors of the day; list of the literary profession for 1879; with a classified index of subjects and a list of pseudonyms and pen names. London, Poole, 1879. 12°. 20 p. 1s.

HORTON, S. D. Bibliography of modern publications on money. (Pages 737-773 of INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE, Report of Amer. Commission, Paris, 1878, Wash., 1879. O.)

"More especially valuable as showing the official publications of various nations on monetary subjects, and thus proving, as our author states, 'that human law is a factor in the movements, and of the value, of the precious metals.'"

HOUDOU, Jules. Les imprimeurs lillois; bibliog. des impressions lilloises (1595-1700). Paris, Morgand et Fatout, 1879. 8°. 22 + 391 p. O. With a chromo.

JANICOT, J. Etude bibliog. et crit. sur les eaux de Pougues, d'après les notes de feu le Dr. Félix Rouband. Fasc. 1: Doc. méd. du 16^e siècle. Paris, Delahaye et Cie, 1879. 8 + 38 p. O.

MORGAN, H. H. Topical Shakesperiana; a collection of English Shakesperiana (exclusive of editions) arranged under heads. St. Louis, 1879. [4] + 83 p. O.

A good idea unskillfully carried out. In doing the work the wrong way it is a companion volume to Malcom's Theological bibliography, but it is typographically much more correct than that remarkable book.

MORIN, LAVALLEE, F. M. Essai de bibliog. viroise. Caen, imp. Le Blanc-Hardel, 1879. 6 + 150 p. (100 copies.)

MULLER, F., & Co. Catalogus plus quam 10,000 dissertationum et orat. jurid. hab. 1600-1878 in academiis Neerlandiae, Germaniae, Sueciae, etc. quae venales prostant apud Muller; acc. duo indices. Amst., Muller, 1879. 1 l. + 256 p. O., and Suppl. 12 p. O. 3 m.

Merely a réissue with a new title, says Petzholdt, of a catalog prepared in 1867 by E. J. Van Lier, with a suppl., which is also issued with the title.

Catalogus van dissertatiën over rechtsgeleerdheid, etc. Amst., 1879. 1 l., 12 p. O. 344 nos. Entirely Dutch Dissertations.

REBOUL, Robert. Anonymes, pseudonymes, et supercherries littéraires de la Provence ancienne et moderne. Marseille, Lebon, 1879. 445 p. 8°. Noticed in *Polybiblion*, Aug. 1 p.

WALFORD, Cornelius. The literature of famines and of the corn laws, etc. (Pages 275-293 of *His Famines*, London, E. Stanford, 1879. O. 303 p. 8°)

WARING, E. J: Bibliotheca therapeutica, with crit., hist., and therapeutical annotations, and a bibliog. of the British mineral waters. Vol. 2. London, New Sydenham Soc., 1879. 6 + [1] p. + p. 429-933 + [1] p. O.

With full indexes of diseases, of authors, and of subjects.

Annali e scritti di Gio. Spano; da A. Manno.—*Miscel. di storia ital. ed. per cura della R. Dep. di Storia Patria*, v. 17, p. 625-78. (Bibliog., p. 657-78.)

Bibliographie sinico-européenne; catalogue d'ouvrages européens, pour la plupart rares et curieux, imprimés dans l'empire chinois; par G. Pauthier.—*Revue orientale et américaine*, Jan.-Mars.

Bibliography of hyper space and non-Euclidean geometry; by G. Bruce Halstead.—*Amer. journ. of math.*, 1:261-276, 384-385; 2: 65-70.

Bibliomania in 1879; a chat about rare books; by Shirley.—*Fraser's mag.*, July. 18 p.

Bibliomania in France; by Andrew Lang.—*International rev.*, Sept. 14 p.

Un bibliophile bordelais au 17^e siècle, P. Trichet; [par] R. Dezeimeris.—*Rev. pol. et lit.*, 30 août. 3¼ p.

Trichet was born in 1586 or 87; his son Raphaël was librarian of Queen Christina of Sweden, for whom he used to travel to purchase curiosities, paintings, and books, and at his death in 1661 left a large collection of books, which was bought by Colbert, and became one of the principal collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

James Cook, cartographie et bibliog.; par James Jackson.—*Bul. de la Soc. de Géog.*, May. 58 p. Notices 10 charts and 417 v. of Capt. Cook, or relating to him.

Lettere ined. di T. Campanella e catalogo de'suoi scritti; da Dom. Berti;—Atti della R. Acad. dei Lincei, ser. 3, sci. mor., v. 2.

Notizie di opere stampate in Inghilterra sulla storia d'Italia; da G. Boglietti.—*Archiv. stor. ital.*, ser. 4, v. 3, p. 325-32.

Uebersicht d. Lit. für Ethnologie, Anthropologie, u. Urgeschichte, 1877; von W. Koner.—*Zeitschr. f. Ethnol.*, 1878, p. 259-305.

Zur Goethe, Lessing, und Schiller-Literatur.—*Neuer Anzeiger*, July-Aug. 7¼ + 4¼ p.

"A final edition (the 4th) of Mr. R. Herne Shepherd's *Bibliography of Ruskin*, containing many additional items that have lately come to light, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. It may be had, like the former additions, on application to the editor, 322 Fulham Road, S. W."

In the *Renaissance* we find high praise bestowed on a monthly bibliographic [*i. e.*, critical] bulletin called *La Lecture*, published at Geneva, and designed for the use of families and popular institutions and libraries. Many of the reviews are written by women. It owes its existence to the local society for promoting public libraries.

GENERAL NOTES.

PANIZZI MEMORIALS.—The Boston Public Library has received, by gift from Mr. George B. Chase, the library chair and table of Antonio Panizzi, formerly Principal Librarian of the British Museum. The table was in use by him for nearly forty years, and it is said that upon it he sketched the plan of the reading-room of the British Museum. The chair was in his possession for more than twenty years. Both were obtained by Mr. Henry Stevens at the sale of Panizzi's effects in May, 1879, and were sent to this country in time to be exhibited at the Conference of Librarians at Boston.

NEWBURY LIBRARY, CHICAGO.—The Supreme Court of Illinois, which, by reversing the decision of the Circuit Court, had decided that the Newbury estate could not be divided and the half applied to library purposes, until the death of certain other legatees, has now ordered a re-hearing of the case under circumstances that inspire the hope that the library will get the benefit of the bequest at once. Further details as to the bequest will be found at p. 201, v. 3.

PHILADELPHIA APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the Company, Oct. 14th, the Board of Managers were authorized to purchase, at a fair price, for the use of the Company, the old Philadelphia Library building, provided that they shall have secured the means to pay for it without using the endowment funds or incurring a debt. This requires that the friends of the enterprise shall procure the needful subscriptions, which amount to \$44,000, as the price of the building is \$60,000, and the building fund contains but \$16,000.

THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will receive any orders for the English Conference Volumes, at the special rates offered, viz: 18 shillings each for the two 28 shilling Volumes. The book will be furnished without trouble to the subscribers, who can pay the amount to the Secretary at the Boston office.

We learn that Mr. Vichers has resigned his position, as Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, to devote himself exclusively to the Cincinnati University, of which he was some time since made the head. We wish him equal success in his new field.

MR. WILLIAM F. POOLE has been elected President of the Chicago Literary Club, an interesting and useful association, numbering over 120 of the liveliest citizens of that vicinity.

MR. CORNELIUS WALFORD, of London, has sailed for home, after a stay of some weeks in this country. Several of the London Conference dele-

gates had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Walford, in Boston.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TOWN of Preston has received a grant of £70,000 for a free public library from the estate of the late E. L. Harris, who left an immense sum of money to be devoted to useful public objects.

MR. GARNET (British Museum), writes:—"The proceedings of the Manchester Conference were altogether most animated and satisfactory, and wanted nothing but the presence of a few Americans, which I hope we may have next year. . . . A statement in the last *Saturday Review*, that the titles of books not in the Museum would be included in the proposed printed titles is utterly baseless. . . . Sir A. Panizzi's biography is fairly in hand, and the copious materials are being reduced into a manageable shape. You in America have laid all English librarians under an obligation by your action in the matter of his personal relics."

MR. E. B. NICHOLSON's edition of "The Gospel according to the Hebrews," is just ready for publication in London. In this, for the first time, the fragments of this famous lost Gospel will be systematically collected and translated, with notes and discussions on the external and internal evidence relating to it.

THE PUBLISHER'S CIRCULAR endeavors to provoke London to good works by the statement that "no fewer than ten *arrondissements* of Paris are now furnished with small popular libraries, open for two hours in the evening to the public, and other *arrondissements* are taking measures with a view to making a similar provision.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

WE are compelled to defer to our next issue many contributions already in type, since the resources of the JOURNAL do not admit of our doing all we should like to do, and more than the whole number of pages promised for the volume have already been given. Our readers will not object that the interesting report of the Manchester Conference is given in preference. Among papers in type are Prof. Nichols' before the Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science on "The Restoration of Library Bindings," Mr. Pickman Manns' on "Library Fines," "Economical Suggestions in the preparation of printed catalogues," by Mr. Chas. Welch, of London, Mr. W. E. Foster's suggestions as to "How to Use the Public Library," further notes on insect pests, etc., etc.; and we also are promised papers on the "Longevity of Librarians," by Mr. Cornelius Walford; "Chinese Libraries," by Mr. Axon, and "Library Architecture," by Mr. Poole.

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Chaucer, 3 vols.
Churchill, Parnell, and Tickell, 2 vols.
Coleridge and Keats, 2 vols.
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Scott, 5 vols.
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This series of the British Poets is by far the best collection we have anywhere met with.—*New York Times*.

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